

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

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WEATHER FORECAST

FINE.

Barometer 30.02

September 15, 1914 Temperature 6 a.m. 80 p.m. 86
Humidity 90 " 73

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September 15, 1914 Temperature 6 a.m. 79 p.m. 85
Humidity 56 " 53

2904

庚午年七月二十六日

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15. 1914.

英九月拾伍號

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN TROOPS STILL LOSING GROUND.

ALLIES VIGOROUSLY PUSHING THEIR ADVANCE.

News of Defeat Creates Consternation in Berlin.

ENEMY LOSES 31,000 MEN AT NANCY AND LUNEVILLE.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

Change of Russian Plans.

Sept. 14, 12.40 p.m.

A communiqué from Petrograd states that with a view to concentrating sufficient troops in Galicia, the Russian forces in East Prussia are insufficient to continue the invasion.

A deep overflowing movement against General Rennenkampf's left wing, revealed on September 10, forced the Russians to retreat.

Fighting continues on this front.

Holocaust at Nancy.

Sept. 14, 5.25 a.m.

The Times' correspondent at Dijon states that the Germans have evacuated the region about Nancy after an attack lasting for ten days, under the eye of the Emperor.

The Germans lost twenty thousand men at Nancy and eleven thousand at Luneville.

Pursuit of Retreating Germans Continues.

Sept. 14, 5.25 a.m.

It is officially reported that the left wing of the allied armies has crossed the River Aisne and a close pursuit of the Germans continues.

German Internal Trouble Feared.

Sept. 14, 5.25 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Geneva reports that, despite all precautions, the news of the German defeat is leaking out in Germany. Berlin is absolutely benumbed, and riots are feared at Munich.

Germans Evacuate Amiens.

Sept. 14, 8.25 p.m.

A Paris communiqué issued yesterday afternoon states that on our left the enemy continues the retreat, and has evacuated Amiens, going eastward.

The Germans retreated north of the River Vesle and did not defend the Marne, south-east of Rheims.

In the centre the enemy lost Revin and Brabant-le-Roi. The Germans on the River Meurthe are retiring beyond Saint Die and Luneville.

The Allies have reoccupied Roncq-l'Etappe, Baccarat, Remeriville, and the important railway points of Nomeny, and Pont-a-Mousson towards Metz.

TAXING GERMAN PROPERTY.

ACTION OF HARBIN MUNICIPALITY.

Russian Volunteers and the War.

Harbin, Aug. 29.
It is interesting to note that the Municipal Administration of Harbin have obtained sanction from the authorities to sell the goods and effects of certain German firms who have been trading in Harbin for some years, and at the instance of their Consul have always refused to pay any taxes for the upkeep of the town. The goods will eventually be sold by public auction and the proceeds handed over to the Municipality. So far only three large firms have had property seized; it is likely that other firms—at least those who have left anything behind—will be treated similarly. Thus the war has given the Harbin Municipality a chance to recover what actually should have been paid year by year without complaint.

I have had occasion to write more than once about the persistent refusal of the non-Russian firms established in Harbin to pay any taxes, notwithstanding the fact that they expect the Russian Police to protect life and property, while they themselves make use of the post office, hospitals, schools, lighting, water, fire brigade, etc., etc. The firms have not wished to pay because they could get out of payment and thereby save so much each year. I admit they have much to criticize in the methods, or lack of methods, of the Municipality, but if they wanted reforms to be carried out, would it not have been a more enlightened policy on their part to pay the taxes and to get some of their number elected to the Council, and then to try and get these reforms put through?

Russian Volunteers.

Another batch of Russian volunteers from Vladivostok passed through yesterday on their way to the front. This is by no means the last, for all the towns in the Pri-Amur have men anxious to see active service. From recent arrivals from Russia I learn that the war is very popular, and that the men who are ordered to the front get enthusiastic send-offs, and are full of confidence. Those who know the Russian soldier can testify to his endurance and doggedness. It is the flower of the Russian army which is being used to start with, a force very much superior in intellect, in training, and capacity to the Asiatic army that fought in the Russo-Japanese war. Added to this, it is fighting against Germany, a nation particularly hated by Russian soldiers.

Strict Discipline.

The severe struggle that must take place is fully realized by the heads of the army, and in order that victory may crown their efforts, they realize it is necessary to impress every Russian subject with the seriousness of being prepared for every emergency; thus in all towns in Russia all places of amusement must close at 11 p.m. The sale of vodka is strictly prohibited, only beer and wine from grape juice being permitted, and severe punishments are meted out to offenders. Popular demonstrations, for no definite reason, are likewise prohibited, whilst avaricious persons trying to make money out of poor people by raising the prices of foodstuffs are tried summarily. Everybody is called upon to make some self-sacrifice, and everybody is responding without murmur, but rather with enthusiasm.

War and Religious Fervour.

The country is in a state of religious fervour that borders on fanaticism and it is not necessary to go to the crowded churches to find this out. In St. Petersburg, Moscow and other large cities offices and shops are short of employees, many of these men, though not called to arms, insisting on joining as volunteers to do their little share of good for their country. The recent telegraphic despatch of the Commander-in-Chief of the Russian troops on the German frontier to the Czar, and the unbroken and continued advance of the Russian army into Galicia and East Prussia goes a long way to show that, if Russia did take some little time before she had completed her arrangements for an advance against the Germans, these arrangements are now complete in every detail. She is now making the advance already decided upon days before, and following this army will be sent adequate support, so as to make retreat almost an impossibility.

Condition of Chinese.
Everything is very quiet with the Chinese in northern Manchuria, and there is no revolutionary muttering, as is said to be the case in Mukden and south Manchuria. This is principally due to the fact that most Chinese can make money up here, and that most of the influential and prosperous have their homes in other parts of China, merely

coming to these parts to make money which they carry away with them south.—N. C. Daily News.

the difficulty in providing a better and more powerfully armed ship lay in increasing the calibre of the guns—hence the advent of the 15-inch and the probable early reappearance of the 16.25-inch gun when the smaller weapon becomes generally adopted elsewhere.

In appearance the new ship will be very much like the Iron Duke class, with the amidships turret suppressed and an extra mast aft instead of the stump between the funnels, which is such an unsightly feature of these vessels. There is the usual pile of chart houses and bridges forward, the heavy tripod mast with a double-storied control top, big funnels, and torpedo net defence. The big guns are in four 14-inch turrets along the centre line, the third and fourth superfiring axially. In casemates in the superstructures and along the upper deck are spaced the sixteen 6-inch rapid-fire guns, while eight 3-inch anti-aero guns are distributed over the upper works, and four more are carried at the stern of the ship. There are five torpedo tubes (21-inch), two on each side and one in the stern, all below water.

The dimensions of the Queen Elizabeth are: Length, 650 feet over all; beam, 94 feet, and draught, 27.1/2 feet, giving a displacement of 27,500 tons.

BRITAIN'S LATEST WARSHIPS.

The battleship Queen Elizabeth, and her sister ships, Warspite, Valiant, Barham, and Malaya, mark the commencement of a new era in British naval construction, being the first ships to carry the new 15-inch gun—a weapon which discharges a projectile of 1,950 pounds weight against the 1,400 pounds of the 14-inch and latest 13.5-inch guns. In addition, they will be the first other than scouts and torpedo craft to be driven solely by oil-fuel, and with their speed of 25 knots—which is likely to be greatly exceeded on trial—will have the distinction of being the fastest battle ships afloat.

Although officially designated "battleship," the Queen Elizabeth class are becoming looked upon as "battle-cruisers" from the fact that their speed is four knots in excess of the standard speed for line ships, and obviously intended for overhauling the enemy's rear-guard and forcing an action—the generally accepted role of the battle-cruiser. In later ships a return has been made to the usual speed of 21 knots, the Royal Sovereign class which are now under construction having the same armament as the Queen Elizabeth, but something like 2,000 tons less displacement—the decrease being accounted for by the drop in speed, and the saving in machinery weight, engine room, and therefore dimensions.

The adoption of the 15-inch gun is, of course, typical of the British policy, which is "superiority both in numbers and individual power." It would have been simpler to have met foreign ships armed with ten or more 14-inch guns by the construction of similar ships, but equality does not postulate annihilation, and this is what will probably be the fate of Queen Elizabeth's opponents. British gunnery experts do not, however, favour the placing of more than ten big guns in a ship, and even had the Admiralty been anxious to retain the very successful 13.5-inch gun which has appeared in the Orion, King George, and Iron Duke types, their reply to, say, the Pennsylvania would have been a ship with ten of these pieces—twelve or fourteen such guns would have been more than can be adequately controlled, according to British practice. Eight being the ideal group, it becomes obvious that the only way out of

likely to be some kind of a hitch, but this, after all, is looking much to the future. It may even be possible that by that time China will have awakened to the reality of her position.

The Washington Post expresses the opinion that although Kiauchau is strongly fortified, it will be reduced eventually by Japanese arms. Whether Japan will actually confine her operations to the China Seas or not will depend very much on the course of events. Japan may not be able to help herself going beyond these limits. Thus, if Germany were to triumph over the British Navy, the situation in the Far East would be completely altered. Then again, it is not improbable that Japan will take possession of some of the German islands in the Pacific. It will be necessary for the United States, concludes the Post, to keep a vigilant watch over American interests in these critical times.

AMERICAN PRESS OPINION.

Comments on Japan's Attitude.

The Japanese Foreign Office has collated some opinions expressed by the American Press on the war and Japan's participation in the struggle. The Seattle Post-Intelligencer says that Japan has a Far Eastern policy not unlike the Monroe Doctrine of the United States. The German fortresses at Kiauchau was undoubtedly a menace to Japan, quite as much as a naval or military station in the island of San Domingo, owned by a foreign Power, would be to the United States. Japan's action, therefore, in going to war with Germany is a reasonable one. It is likely that Japan had such a contingency as an attack on Kiauchau in mind when she made her compact with Great Britain.

The Question of Revenge.

The Chicago Tribune says that Japan has drawn the sword of war because Germany has refused to accede to her demands. It must not be supposed, however, that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance has forced Japan into war. On the contrary, there is reason to believe that Japan has undertaken the fulfilment of her Treaty obligations with undue zeal. The Tribune recalls the fact that Germany adopted an aggressive attitude towards Japan on the conclusion of the China-Japan war, nineteen years ago, and points out that Japan, in her ultimatum to Germany, uses the same phrase which so much wounded Japanese pride at the time of the retrocession of the Liaotung Peninsula.

Japan is rather pleased than otherwise, the Tribune thinks, that Germany has refused to consent to the Japanese terms, for this gives Japan an opportunity to have her revenge on Germany in a drastic manner. Japan having made a public declaration to the effect that she will confine her actions to the Yellow Sea, and having promised to return Kiauchau to China on the conclusion of hostilities, the balance of power in the Far East is not likely to be greatly disturbed, nor is the question of the "open door" in China liable to be affected.

Hatred of Germany.

The Philadelphia Record remarks that in the present state of international ethics, the world appears to countenance the invasion of a neutral country by a strong Power, and the levying of an impost upon her people, the illusion, of course, being to Germany's actions in Belgium. Hence there is nothing surprising in Japan's declaration of war against Germany. The deep-seated hatred of Japan for Germany has been intensified since the latter obtained a foothold in China. It is not impossible that Japan would like to put an end to all European influence in China, but at present this is impossible. There can be no doubt, however, that Japan is anxious to take advantage of the present opportunity to overthrow Germany's position in the Far East and in this she has the backing of Great Britain.

Vigilance Necessary.

The New York World says that the Japanese attack on Kiauchau is not likely to win such universal applause as that bestowed on the Belgians, who are fighting in defence of their country's liberties. It is satisfactory that Japan and Great Britain have given an assurance to the Powers that Japan's actions will not extend beyond the China Seas. When the time comes for Japan to give back Kiauchau to China, there is

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TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

In consequence of the German defeat, riots are feared in Munich. The French have reoccupied several important railway points.

At Nancy the Germans lost 20,000 and at Luneville 11,000 men.

In the centre, the Germans have lost Revin and Brabant-le-Roi.

The Germans are retiring beyond Saint Die and Luneville.

The Germans continue to retreat on the French left, and have evacuated Amiens.

The Germans are not defending the Marne to the south-east of Rheims.

The left wing of the Allies has crossed the Aisne and is in close pursuit of the Germans.

News of the German defeat is leaking out in Germany, and Berlin is said to be absolutely benumbed.

The Germans have evacuated the Nancy district after a ten days' attack under the eye of the Emperor.

NEWS.

"Jottings by the Way" will be found on page 4.

Further war items from exchanges appear to-day.

Further Notes on the Crisis appear on page 4.

General news and an article on why Japan went to war appear on page 3.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, Log Book on page 6, and Commercial News on page 9.

An article on New Guinea, where the British forces have met with success, appears in to-day's issue.

War news from Australia, showing the wonderful loyalty of the Commonwealth, appears in this issue.

The third of a series of articles summing up the war situation after a month's fighting appears on page 4.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre 9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.

Sale of Office Furniture, Messrs Cruz Basto and Co., by G.P. Lammert—11 a.m.

Friday, September 8.

Sale of furniture, Superintendent's House, Government Civil Hospital—G.P. Lammert—2.30 p.m.

Sale of Clothes and Sporting Materials—G. P. Lammert's Sales Rooms—11 a.m.

Saturday, September 10.

Sale of Clothes and Sporting Materials—G. P. Lammert's Sales Rooms—11 a.m.

H.K. and Shanghai Bank Extraordinary general meeting of shareholders—City Hall—noon.

Royal Aerated Waters Manufacturing Co. Ltd.—General Meeting—noon.

Saturday, September 20.

Douglas Steamship Co.—Ordinary general meeting—noon.

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MANAGER, Hongkong, 18th July, 1913.

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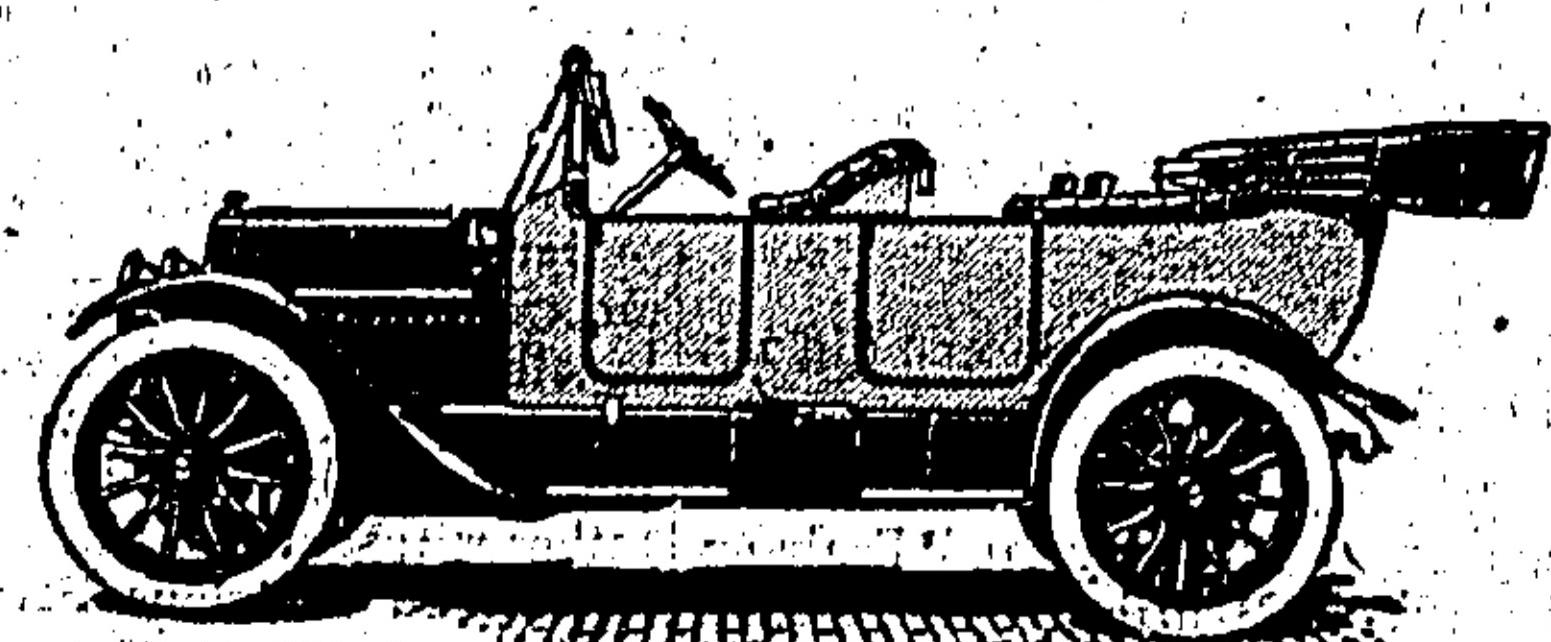
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OUR
CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

Morale of Armies.

The feeling must be daily growing stronger in Germany that there is nothing to be gained in a struggle which was precipitated in the name of ignorance by the war party when, with an astounding lack of common-sense, war was declared on two frontiers, thus effectively blocking every back door through which the country might import foodstuffs. Even though German arms should obtain victories here and there, the advantages will be of little use when the army and the nation are starving. And it is not unlikely that those patriotic demonstrations which were made Unter den Linden will be replaced, as hinted by the Chronicle correspondent to-day, with rioting by starving mobs. This then accounts for the difference in morale, and, while the success of the Allies and the ignominious defeat of the Kaiser are equally certain, in spite of sympathy for suffering non-combatants, one cannot find a single excuse for a ruler who for his own glorification has wantonly disturbed the peace of the world and dragged millions of men into needless and purposeless struggle.

Daily press.

Japan and Kiaochow. Japan's intervention in the war would appear to have excited a good deal of feeling against the Japanese in North China, and for this, strangely enough, the papers of Japan must be accounted largely responsible. The *Osaka Mainichi* alleged that a secret treaty existed ensuring for Japan some territorial compensation in the event of Kiaochow being returned to China, and the *Japan Times*, a newspaper owned by Japanese and published in English, a newspaper, by the way, which has always been spoken of as "semi-official," published as from its "Parliamentary Correspondent" an article in which it was asserted that the "advice" given by Japan to Germany contemplated the peaceful transfer of Kiaochow to Japan, and did not cover the contingency of Japan taking the place by military action as a "prize of war." Such a contingency, it was said, naturally changed the whole situation with respect to the restoration of the place to China. "Neither Japan nor any other country," wrote "this Parliamentary Correspondent," could be expected to be so foolish as to promise beforehand the disposition of its prizes of war before taking up hostile operations.

China Mail.

The War. The telegrams make it amply clear that the Allies have been completely successful, as not only have they compelled the enemy to retreat, but they have inflicted most serious losses upon them. The Germans, we are told, had to retreat with great rapidity; and so powerful was the Allies' pursuit that the retreat of the enemy has been much more in the nature of a rout than an orderly movement of war. The Allies have completely established supremacy over the enemy, and it now appears only a matter of days when they will be driven over the French frontier. Once in their own territory, aided by reinforcements, the Germans will probably put up a desperate resistance, but the splendid opposition they have met with is not likely to be relaxed. On all hands the enemy is being beaten—in East Prussia, and in Galicia, as well as in France. Togoland is no longer German, and the news is now to hand that in New Guinea, the Australians have inflicted a defeat, while in far away Nyassaland the British flag has also been triumphant. We are fighting in a righteous cause, putting forth our whole resources if necessary, and the success that is attending our efforts is but right and just, and but a forerunner of the complete overthrow of Pan-Germanic oppression.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Robbery in Johore.—Japanese Attacked.
Mr. R. Shimada, one of the Japanese conductors of the Mawai rubber estate, two and a half miles from Kota Tinggi, Johore, while returning on a cycle from Kota Tinggi on Tuesday, says the *Malay Mail* of September 3, was attacked by four Chinese who lay in hiding in the bushes along Jalan Mawai, a distance of a few yards from the estate. The robbers tied a towel round his neck and seized his legs, but Mr. Shimada, who is a Japanese reservist, though roughly handled, managed to hold one of the assailants. Three Malays appeared and rendered help, but the other three robbers escaped in the bushes. Mr. Shimada was slightly injured and was robbed of \$305, which he was carrying in his belt. The captured man was delivered up to the police. The robbers are thought to be men who were previously employed on the estate.

F. M. S. and White Slave Traffic.

The F. M. S. Government has drafted an enactment to make better provision for the protection of women and girls and for the suppression of brothels in certain cases. In May, 1910, there was signed at Paris an International Convention, to which Great Britain was a party, for the suppression of what is known as the white slave traffic; it was ratified by Great Britain in August, 1912. Colonies of contracting states may be brought within the scope of the Convention, but it can have no application to the F.M.S. The Government of the F.M.S. is in sympathy with the objects which the Convention is intended to secure and desires to legislate in the sense of the proposed legislation of the Straits Settlements. The present Federal Bill, which is designed to supersede the State Enactments of 1902, is based on the measure proposed to be passed in the Straits Settlements; but it also reproduces from the enactments of 1902 certain additional provisions which been found by experience to be of practical value.

Overseas Chinese and the Tsingtao Question.

The creation of the critical situation at Tsingtao has attracted the unusual attention of the overseas Chinese merchants. Numerous telegrams have been received by the Government from these patriotic merchants abroad, inquiring what policy will the Government pursue in solving this knotty problem and what attitude will the Government assume towards the belligerents. In reply the President ordered the State Department to wire to them that the Government will adopt no other policy than to observe strict neutrality towards all of the belligerents and further assured them that as the Government has a definite policy to pursue the merchants may set their minds at ease and pursue their daily avocations.

The Kikuyu Controversy.

London, July 20.
The heresy case of some months ago, known as the "Kikuyu controversy" is to be revived at the meeting here of the Central Consultative Body of the Anglican Church. It was to this body that the Archbishop of Canterbury referred the charges brought by the Bishop of Zanzibar against the missionary Bishops of Uganda and Mombasa, Africa, for administering communion to nonconformists. The controversy is largely one of church discipline, but involves the serious question of high and low church. The low churchmen defend the African bishops in holding service with and giving communion to members of the Presbyterian, Methodist, and other nonconformist sects, since they look forward to amalgamating with these bodies. But the high church party says that such communion is impossible because of differences in doctrine and therefore stands in the way of a union of the Church of England with the Greek and Roman Catholics in a single Christian church.

The consultative body will place its findings with the Archbishop, as private of England, who will pronounce judgment later.

NOTICE



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Operation of the Alliance.

Tokyo, Sept. 5.

In the Diet this morning, Baron Kato, Minister of Foreign Affairs, reviewed the events leading up to the war between Japan and Germany and the termination of relations with Austria-Hungary. Baron Kato first outlined the situation in Europe, showing the force of circumstances which decided Great Britain to participate in the war, and continuing said: Early in August, the British Government asked the Imperial Government on August 15 gave the following advice to the German Government: "We consider it highly important and necessary in the present situation to take measures to remove the causes of all disturbances of peace in the Far East and to safeguard the general interests contemplated by the Agreement of Alliance between Japan and Great Britain in order to secure a firm and enduring peace in Eastern Asia, the establishment of which is the aim of the said agreement. The Imperial Japanese Government sincerely believe it to be their duty to give advice to the Imperial Government to carry out the following two propositions: Firstly, to withdraw immediately from Japanese and Chinese waters German men-of-war and armed vessels of all kinds and to disarm those which cannot be so withdrawn; and, secondly, to deliver on a date not later than September 15 to the Imperial Japanese authorities, without condition or compensation, the entire leased territory of Kiaochau with a view to the eventual restoration of the same to China."

Until the last moment of the time allowed on August 23 the Imperial Government received no answer. Thus an Imperial Rescript declaring war was issued next day.

Relations with Austria. Baron Kato briefly referred to Austria-Hungary with which, having only very limited interests in the Far East, Japan desired to maintain peaceful relations as long as possible. At the same time it appeared as if Austria-Hungary also desired to avoid complications. In fact as soon as Japan and Germany entered upon a state of war, the Austro-Hungarian Government asked for the consent and good offices of the Imperial Government for permitting the Kaiserin Elisabeth, Austria-Hungary's only man-of-war, in the Far East likely to force a state of war, to go to Shanghai and there disarm.

Austria's Volte Face. I was about to communicate to the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador the fact that Great Britain and Japan entertained no objection to the disarming of the Kaiserin Elisabeth when suddenly, on August 27, the Ambassador informed me that in consideration of Japan's action against Germany his Government had instructed him to leave his post, and diplomatic relations were broken off.

After the Imperial sanction was obtained, we communicated our resolution to the British Government and a full and frank exchange of views between the two Governments followed. It was finally agreed between them to take such measures as were necessary to protect the general interests contemplated by the Agreement of Alliance.

Japan had no desire or inclination to become involved in the present conflict. She only believed that she owed it to herself to be faithful to the Alliance, and to

strengthen its foundation by ensuring the permanent peace of the East and protecting the special interests of the two allied Powers.

Japan's Advice to Germany. Desiring, however, to solve the situation by pacific means, the Imperial Government on August 15 gave the following advice to the German Government: "We consider it highly important and necessary in the present situation to take measures to remove the causes of all disturbances of peace in the Far East and to safeguard the general interests contemplated by the Agreement of Alliance between Japan and Great Britain in order to secure a firm and enduring peace in Eastern Asia, the establishment of which is the aim of the said agreement. The Imperial Japanese Government sincerely believe it to be their duty to give advice to the Imperial Government to carry out the following two propositions: Firstly, to withdraw immediately from Japanese and Chinese waters German men-of-war and armed vessels of all kinds and to disarm those which cannot be so withdrawn; and, secondly, to deliver on a date not later than September 15 to the Imperial Japanese authorities, without condition or compensation, the entire leased territory of Kiaochau with a view to the eventual restoration of the same to China."

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AH FONG

PHOTOGRAPHER, 31, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Japan and Austria-Hungary, the Imperial Government again appealed to the United States Government for the protection of Japanese subjects and interests in Austria-Hungary, when the United States Government gave the same willing consent.

I desire to avail myself of this opportunity to give expression to the sincere appreciation on the part of the Imperial Government of the courtesy so kindly extended by the United States Government.

The Navy was Ready. While regretting that Japan is compelled to take up arms against Germany, I am happy to believe that the army and navy of our illustrious Sovereign will not fail to show the same loyalty and valour with which they have distinguished themselves in the past, so that all may be blessed by the early restoration of peace.

Tokyo, Sept. 6. Replying to interpellations in the Diet, the Premier, Count Okuma, denied that the Elder Statesmen influenced the Cabinet's decision in regard to Germany.

The special session of the Diet has been extended for three days.

The Eclipse. The partial eclipse of the moon, which was to be seen last evening, says the Shanghai Mercury of Sept. 6, you.

NOTICES.

"THREE CASTLES" PHOTOGRAVURES.

The following comprise the new set of pictures given away in exchange for coupons packed with "THREE CASTLES" Cigarettes—

- "THE HORSE FAIR" by Rosa Bonheur,
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- "THE HALT AT THE INN" by Messonier,
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FORD CARS are now made in such large quantities to meet the ever-increasing demand, that it has been found possible to reduce the already extremely low prices for this famous Car. Local prices are now as follows:—

FORD 5 Seater Touring Car..... Mex. \$1,500
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Call on us at any time suitable to yourself and arrange for a trial ride.

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NATURAL MILK.

A fresh consignment of this milk is expected on or about the middle of September, when it will be on sale at all stores.

QUEEN'S DISPENSARY

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AT YOUR SERVICE.

Telephone Number 492.

In view of the above it seemed strange that last evening special and extra guards, with bayonets fixed, were stationed on the Nanking Band. This precaution

was taken in view of the threatened rebel disturbances, and will be continued for some time to come or until every sign of trouble has died down.

A little dusted on the skin and gently massaged it will speedily cure Prickly Heat, remove Sunburn and the offensive odour due to excessive perspiration.

Large Tin Cents 60.

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Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shameen, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the public, and print the news without fear or favor.

中國新華社總社香港大英公司總經理

Chinese Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1914.

CHINA'S ENEMIES BUSY.

There seems to be no falling off in the stories that come through from Canton as to the untiring energy of those members of the "Reform" party who, comfortably settled in foreign colonies, are able to injure their country and yet keep a whole skin. The latest of these reports—and one for which we understand there is excellent foundation—is that some premises in Macao, used as the headquarters of the "Rapid Progress Society" have been raided by the Portuguese police, and that a considerable sum of money, a couple of hundred rifles, some ammunition and several bombs were seized. Unfortunately the occupants of the premises seem to have been forewarned, for no persons were found there when the raid was made.

The Portuguese Government is to be congratulated on having, on this occasion, co-operated with the Chinese officials by overturning this hornets' nest; and we hope to hear that it has decided to continue such useful work. As we have stated before, Macao has, from the beginning, been the strongest—because the most convenient—city of refuge for Chinese plotters since before the time of the first revolution. Cantonese who are "wanted" by the police of their own city have little difficulty in escaping thereto as a rule, and there they find a fair number of persons who have been requested by our own Government to avoid Hongkong; thus there is always a tolerable nestful of people in Macao who constitute a very material danger to peace and order in China.

That this precious band receives encouragement and monetary help from certain Chinese in Hongkong is more or less an open secret; and, were it not for the constant vigilance of the police of this Colony, arms and ammunition to a pretty serious extent would have been conveyed to them from here. Even as it is, they seem to have contrived to have a supply of two hundred rifles, together with cartridges, at their headquarters; though these, of course, may have been smuggled in from Canton. At a time like the present it surely behoves the Portuguese authorities to be untiring in the watch that they keep on these undesirables. If all the run-away rebels in Macao, Japan and various British possessions—or even half of them—could be sent back to their own country, there would soon be an end to all talk of China's coming revolution; whereas as long as impunity is given to such people, they will continue to feel called upon to "direct operations" from their place of safety and thus to keep their country in a perpetual state of turmoil.

Gang Robbers and Flogging.

It is not often, we should imagine, that an English judge sentences men to be flogged, and simultaneously expresses his opinion that flogging does not deter people from crime. Yet this happened, the other day, down at Ipoh, when Mr. Justice Woodward sentenced four gang robbers to eight years rigorous imprisonment and ten strokes of the rotan. While not agreeing with the learned judge's personal opinion on the subject of flogging, we are bound to respect him for his moral pluck in doing violence to his own conscientious beliefs. It takes a brave man to set his personal convictions aside for the sake of public opinion. Mr. Justice Woodward knew perfectly well what the views of the average European in the F.M.S. are, as to flogging, and he very wisely, before passing sentence, left his case in the hands of the Chief Judicial Commissioner. That gentleman wasted no time in stating that he was in favour of flogging; and that settled the matter.

Spoke the Rod.

Meanwhile, we should like to ask, with all respect, on what grounds, and from what amount of experience among criminals of the Asiatic coolie class, the learned judge bases his opinion that flogging is no deterrent from crime. Surely he has an apt analogy in the fact that even the ultra-human Home Government some while ago found it necessary to introduce the "cut" for offence under the White Slave Act. If the European blackguard can only be kept in check by an appeal to his physical feelings, how can we expect the case to be otherwise with Chinese gang rustics who are ripe for robbery, terrorism, brutal assault and murder? The criminal and the animal—and even the child, up to a certain age—are incapable of reason, and only the most elementary system of rewards and punishment can ever have any appeal to them.

Not the Usual Meaning.

A telegram in Sunday's Extra, which also appeared in last night's issue, may have puzzled some readers a little. It said,

"the Press Bureau announces that the ambassadors of all the powers have protested to Constantinople against Turkey, abolishing the Capitulations. Capitalization means unconditional surrender, and that meaning is likely to be better known and appreciated before this war is over. But that, obviously, was not the meaning intended in the telegram. A glance at a good dictionary, however, makes the matter clear. The meaning in this case is peculiar to Turkey. Capitalization here means 'the articles by which the Sublime Porte granted to foreigners residing in Turkey and its dependencies extra-territorial rights and immunities, such as trial by consular courts (in cases where Turkish subjects are not concerned).' That makes the meaning clear enough, but it has still to be explained why those rights were withdrawn. Turkey seems to be taking rather a high hand these days."

Amateur Boxing.

There is movement afoot in Shanghai to revive amateur boxing there, and we wonder whether something of the kind might not be tried here. To suggest that is not to suggest that there is anything unsatisfactory in the professional boxing served up. On the contrary, promoters of professional tournaments should be about the first to hail a movement towards the revival of amateurism. It is axiomatic that, if amateurism in any sport is flourishing, professionalism also looks up, because the interest in the sport is wider and more general. There are sufficient good amateur boxers in the Colony to ensure that an occasional tournament would be successful, provided they are willing to come forward; and little doubt need be entertained on that score. There are plenty of good objects, too, to which the surplus from the proceeds might be devoted.

To-morrow's Auction.

To-morrow, Mr. G. P. Lemmett is selling at the offices of Messrs. Cruz, Basto and Co., the whole of the office furniture therein.

DAY BY DAY.

SUFFERING BECOMES BEAUTIFUL WHEN ANYONE BEARS GREAT CALAMITIES WITH CHEERFULNESS, NOT THROUGH INSENSIBILITY BUT THROUGH GREATNESS OF MIND.—Aristotle.

The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp 82;
sunshine.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp 73;
sunshine.

The Mails.
Siberian Mail—Closes per s.s.
Empress of India to-morrow
at 10.30 a.m.

Count the Columns.
Yesterday the Telegraph published 41 columns of solid reading matter. Today there will be 35 published.

The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1.0.15-18d.

Schools Reopen.
Kowloon British School, and Victoria British School re-open to-morrow, after the summer holiday.

Found Unconscious.
William Ramsay was found unconscious by the police in Queen's Road Central, last night, and was removed to the hospital.

To Consignees.
Consignees of cargo by the s.s. Marionethshire are reminded that goods remaining undelivered after to-morrow will be subject to rent.

Stolen Shoes.
A woman residing in Temple Street, Yau Ma Tei, has reported that some person stole from her cubicle clothing valued at \$10.50 and shoes valued at fifty cents.

Lottery Tickets.
A fine of \$25 was imposed on a Chinese who was caught in Connaught Road as he left the Canton boat, yesterday, with nine lottery tickets in his possession.

The Colony's Health.
Last week there were two cases of plague notified, both Chinese and both fatal. There were seven cases of enteric fever—one Japanese, one British and the rest Chinese (two imported); four of the cases were fatal. There was also one non-fatal occurrence of diphtheria—British.

Caught in the Act.
Yesterday, at the Police Court, a Chinese was charged with the larceny of brass fittings and copper from the Gas Works. Inspector O'Sullivan said the prisoner was one of a gang of three. Two men were in the road and the third was lowering the goods from a window. Seeing the constable approaching, the two men in the road ran off and the prisoner was caught. He was sent to prison for three months with hard labour.

A Special Performance.
On Thursday night a special farewell performance to the D.C.L.I. and the R.E. is to be given at the Victoria Theatre. The Regimental Band will be in attendance, and this will be the last opportunity the public will have of hearing the D.C.L.I. musicians. A special programme has been arranged, and the artists will include the famous entertainers from Australia, "The Dares," as well as La Belle Cora and Williams. A crowded house is anticipated.

An Omen of Evil.
The Chinese in Wuchang and surrounding villages are much excited over a story that claws are growing on the wings of their domestic fowls. It is said that each chicken will sprout from one to five claws on each wing, and that a five-clawed chicken acts as a deadly poison to anyone who eats it. It has, moreover, a small serpent in its throat which can be seen on inspection. Only this is dangerous as the snake spits poison which kills anyone it may light upon. It is further said that in the Tang Dynasty the same phenomenon appeared and shortly afterwards the Dynasty fell. On account of this agitation the Wuchang government is taking extra precautions and, in addition to the ordinary police, cavalrymen have been ordered to patrol the streets at night.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

THE PURSUIT STILL CONTINUES.

Marvelous Endurance of the Allies' Troops.

There is nothing startling in the telegrams, at the time of writing to-day, but what news there is good. The close pursuit of the Germans continues, we are told, and it is impossible to refrain from marvelling at the endurance of troops who, after six days of fighting, have still energy and spirit enough to keep closely in touch with a well-beaten foe and to complete its discomfiture. The longer the Allies can harass the beaten Germans, of course, the less likelihood is there of the enemy recovering and presenting a bold front again in the near future. Apparently our men and the French are of no mind to do a big job twice where it can be well finished on this occasion. This does not mean that, when this battle is over, the war will be at an end, but it does mean that the more tremendous the thrashing administered on this occasion the less difficult will be the task of trouncing the Germans in the near future.

Berlin Benumbed.

A message from London states, on the authority of the Geneva correspondents of the Daily Chronicle, that news of the German defeat is leaking out in Germany and that Berlin is absolutely benumbed. This may be solid fact, or mere rumour, or it may be merely intelligent guessing. In any case, there can be little doubt that news of a defeat overwhelming must have come as a staggering blow to Germans everywhere within the Empire where the news has leaked out; for it is clear enough that they have up till now been carefully fed with tales of great victories. Coming on top of these stories, the truth must have had a stunning effect. By the way, one wonders what the Manila papers will make of this defeat. They have, up till now, most consistently reported defeats of the Allies, and the reading of their reports is a joy forever to Britons in Hongkong, whatever it may be to those in Manila. As an example of the inaccuracy which creeps into the war statements of our Manila friends: they speak of "Crown Prince Friedrich Wilhelm," which is sheer nonsense. A glance at any book of reference would have shown that Prince Friedrich Wilhelm of Hesse is meant. Again, one of them had a badly circumstantial story of the dangers which a certain steamer ran through on her voyage from Nagasaki to Hongkong. Especially thrilling was the account of how she ran through a German fleet a day or so after leaving Nagasaki and while passing Tsingtao! A glance at the map will show just where the joyous joke lies.

The Allies' Theory.

It is possible that here we have the whole explanation of the retirement of the Allies. The French theory of fighting, which is closely allied to the British, is to keep a reserve for a smashing attack on some decisive point which shall be revealed during the progress of the battle. Set the two theories together and we may see a possible reason for the retreat of the Allies. The nearer Paris the Germans marched the weaker they became, alike in terms of men and supplies, while the stronger became the Allies. The less likely, then, were the Germans to strike home successfully, and the more likely were the Allies to discover that weak and vital spot on which to throw their reserve and decisively to finish the battle. It may not have so worked out, but that is a reasonable assumption at any rate.

The Vital Moment.

We have said that the French theories are somewhat similar to those of the British, and we quote, in support of this assertion, from the Memorandum on Army training published in 1910. It states that the underlying conception of a battle is "a hard fought preparatory action along the whole battlefield, undertaken with the object of ascertaining the enemy's dispositions, wearing out his resistance and drawing in his reserves, followed by the decisive attack at some point designated to the commander by the events of the preparatory action." There seems one possible weakness in this form of strategy; that the vital moment on which the result of the battle depends may not present itself or may be overlooked, but failure in that case, we should assume, would not be nearly so damaging as attack to run greatly along the same lines.

AT THE END OF A MONTH.

THE POSITION AT THE FRONT TO-DAY.

III: The Strategy of the Allies and Germans Contrasted.

We come now to the fighting on land. Here there is this difficulty in discussing matters, that the messages which have been sent to the Far East have not been full enough to enable even the closest student to follow with any completeness the strategy on either side. So far as it has gone, the fighting in the west has had three phases. The occupation, after grim fighting, of Belgium came first; the retreat of the Allies until it almost seemed as though Paris were endangered, was the second; and the assumption of the attack on the part of the Allies, which is now being pursued so successfully, is the third. Let us see what strategy has been pursued all through by the Germans, so far as scanty information allows us. Our reading of the telegrams is that, in every case, there has been a strong frontal attack, together with a flanking movement. In Belgium, for instance, a telegram dated August 3 informed us that the sixth German Army Corps had crossed between Moresne and Epernay. Two days later it was announced that a second force had moved northwards. Afterwards it turned west and the frontal attack and flanking movement had begun.

German Mode of Attack.

We shall discuss the fighting in Prussia and Austria later, but let us point out meantime that much the same operation was attempted there, a fortnight later. Three German Corps attempted to surround the Russian right wing while the centre was being fiercely attacked. It will be remembered, too, that, during the retreat of the Allies, more than one message spoke of the left wing giving ground while the centre "had alternate checks and successes." Clearly, then, the German mode of attack is to hit as hard as possible in the centre while attempting an enveloping movement on either wing. If one wing can be crushed, of course the rest is made easier. It is reasonably safe to assume, however, that General Joffre anticipated this form of attack. For one thing, this was exactly the plan of campaign which was so successful in 1870; for another, German army manoeuvres have, for years past, followed the same lines.

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JOTTINGS BY THE WAY.

A recent number of the New York Evening Post speaks in high praise of the Oxford Locals. We wish we could hand our number 2 office boy (certified, of course) over to the Evening Post for a season. Our contemporary's opinion of the value of these diplomas would undergo the quickest change on record.

An Indian, wearing corduroys, was fined the other day for being in possession of a Mauser pistol. The corduroys should surely have been allowed to weigh in the offender's favour, if ever so little. The man who can wear such articles in Hongkong at this time of year is not wanting in a certain heroism.

A correspondent writes:—"I can cap your yarn in last week's Jottings about the coolie and the stampa. The other day I met a houseboy carrying a box of those nice little cakes with chocolate on the top. At least there had been chocolate there once; but when I encountered this enterprising youth he had licked it off eleven of the cakes and was busy on the twelfth." Many thanks, Mister Correspondent. We hope the boy had a nice, kind and unob-servant employer.

There was wild excitement among the flower-sellers in Wyndham Street when they read in the papers on Saturday that they are no longer to offer the *spathoglottis pubescens* for sale. A few stumbled in their pronunciation of the name, but most of them had it off quite pat.

A Manila paper publishes a letter from a German prisoner in Hongkong. The communication finishes: There is another thing I want you to do for me. Will you kindly arrange to send me the paper regularly?" In view of our contemporary's quite remarkable supply of war "news" it is highly probable that the authorities here will take steps to provide every man in the Hunghom camp with a copy. It is only right that prisoners should be supplied with something to make them laugh, or wonder occasionally.

We hear that Singapore has been again captured by the Germans. (We say "again" because this is at least four times that the story has been spread.) Our informant is a Chinese shopkeeper at Nanning, a place to which, as we all know, first-hand news is invariably sent by wire, on the instant.

One good turn deserves another, as Mr. Rotterdam remarked when he offered to see his mate home on condition that the said mate came back and saw him home afterwards.

Queue Cutting.

The cutting of queues was decreed in the late Ching Dynasty by an Imperial Edict, and since the inauguration of the Republic many princes of the Imperial blood have fully approved of the step. Since the recent measures adopted by the Ministry of Interior, great results have been achieved. The police have requested the eunuchs at the gate of Chien Ching Men to dispense with this appendage, but their excuse is that, although they are perfectly willing to comply with the wishes of the police, it will be a great inconvenience to them because they have to enter the Palace with their queues. However, they have elected delegates to interview Shih Shu, the Imperial Guardian, to ask his permission for queue cutting—*Peking Gazette*.

as failure for an enemy which attempts at once a thrusting and enveloping movement with its whole strength and which is thrown back defeated. The losses in that event would be much greater than in the other, because everything has been staked on one hazard and

NEW GUINEA.

The History of its Development.

The Extent of Britain's Latest Capture.

New Guinea is the largest island in the world, next after the Australian continent, from which it is separated by the shallow island-studded Torres Strait, 80 to 90 miles wide at its narrowest part. The two regions at one time formed continuous land, and an upheaval of less than sixty fathoms would again unite them. Elsewhere the mainland is washed by deep waters ranging from 500 to 1,300 fathoms. The island stretches 1,500 miles N.W. and S.E. from Cape Good Hope, just south of the equator, to South Cape; its width varies from under 20 miles to 480 miles at 141° E. longitude. It forms a large central mass from which two peninsulas project south-east and north-west, and has a total area roughly estimated at 320,000 square miles, or six times as large as England. It is very mountainous, some of the peaks being three thousand feet above the snow-line. There are numerous indications of gold. Earthquakes are frequent in some places, but no active volcanoes appear to exist, although there are several recent eruptions.

The three largest rivers are the Amboina in Dutch, the Empress Augusta in German, and the Fly in British territory. In the rainy season the Empress Augusta is navigable for many miles by large vessels; the Markham also gives access to the interior. The Fly, discovered in 1845 by Blackwood, was ascended in a steam launch in 1889 for over 600 miles by Sir W. Macgregor. The tides ascend the Fly for 150 miles. In the low-lying districts fever is endemic, but some of the uplands beyond the fever zone are adapted for the establishment of health resorts. It is everywhere clothed in a rich and highly diversified flora. New Guinea was first sighted by D'Abreu in 1511 and it received its present name in 1545 from Ribeiro (Portuguese), who was struck by the resemblance of its inhabitants to those of the Guinea coast. In 1793 the East India Company occupied the island of M-nsassari in Geelvink Bay. In 1848 the Dutch proclaimed their sovereignty over the western half of the island as far 141° E. long., and this meridian was accordingly taken as the western boundary of the eastern half in 1884, when that section was divided between Great Britain and Germany. The boundary between the northern or German and southern or British division coincides with the main water-parting. The areas and the populations of the three territories are roughly estimated as follows:—Dutch New Guinea (area) 158,000 square miles; population, 200,000; British New Guinea (area) 90,000 square miles; population 350,000; and the German area is 70,000 square miles with a population of 100,000. In the Dutch section there are no towns or administrative centres. German New Guinea, officially known as Kaiser Wilhelm's Land, is a protectorate administered by the German New Guinea Company, and yields for export tobacco, areca, sago, bamboo, ebony, and other woods. British New Guinea, which includes the D'Entrecasteaux and Louisiade Archipelagos, was administered as a protectorate till 1888, when the sovereignty of Britain was proclaimed. It was made over to the Australian Commonwealth in 1902, who agreed to contribute £20,000 annually for its administration. The territory is divided into four districts, the chief station being Port Moresby. The revenue does not yet cover the expenditure; and the exports, chiefly gold, pearl-shells, beche-de-mer, and copra, rose in 1897-1901 from £19,320 to £50,000.

90 New Cases of Rinderpest in Philippines. The rinderpest report for the week ended August 29, as issued by the Bureau of Agriculture, shows 95 new cases and 71 deaths. An increase of five infected towns is noted, distributed over the provinces of Cagayan, Nueva Vizcaya, and Pangasinan.

AUSTRALIA AND THE WAR.

Magnificent Evidences of Loyalty.

The following items are from Australian papers arriving by the latest mail:

For Our Soldiers.

Mrs. Joseph Cook, wife of the Prime Minister, is busily engaged organising a movement for securing large supplies of comforts for soldiers. The ladies of Parramatta are helping Mrs. Cook willingly, and committees are being formed. The actual comforts to be supplied have not been decided upon, but they will most likely be clothing, such as woollen socks, underclothing, and other articles.

To Relieve Distress.

The sum of £10,000 has been set aside by the trustees of the Walter and Eliza Hall Trust to be applied in their discretion for the relief of distress in New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland, as the result of the war.

The trustees are considering the method of distribution, which will be announced in due course.

H.M.A.S. Parramatta's Smart Work.

It was reported on August 6 that a German steamer, which left Sydney suddenly on Monday morning, had been captured by the destroyer Parhamatta.

Secret Mobilisation.

A naturalised British subject writes to the Sydney Evening News:—I am a loyal British subject of nearly 20 years standing, and love my adopted land. I think it only right to let you know of some information concerning the mobilisation of the German Army. An old school-fellow recently found me, before the outbreak of hostilities, and told me he was on his way back to Germany to join the army, of which he was an officer. He showed me a letter from his brother, another officer, which he said he received in Brisbane some six weeks ago; the letter, in fact, was dated May 1, telling him to come back immediately, and join his regiment, us mobilising, quickly and secretly, had been going on for some time.

Thanks from Kitchener.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Joseph Cook, has received the following cable message from Sir George Reid, High Commissioner for the Commonwealth:—

Secretary of State for War

(Earl Kitchener) desires me to convey his grateful and special thanks for the splendid help promised by Australia, and hopes and believes that everything will be done promptly and well. He highly appreciates the way in which his scheme has been carried out. He knows the Australian soldier, and knows that he will give a good account of himself. His final words were, 'Roll up, roll up.'

Adelaide Resident's Fine Offer.

Adelaide, Aug. 12.

Mr. R. M. Hawker, well known in Victoria and New South Wales,

by the fact that he often sent teams of horses to compete at the big race meetings, and who will probably be best remembered in connection with the remarkable

£500 match between Tadanga

and Wolawa, has come forward

with a fine patriotic offer.

The offer by Captain Fenfold,

the Sydney aviator, for war

service for Australia or England

should prove of utility. During

the ten years that the captain has

been going up, his experience

has been with every variety of

air vessel, including aeroplanes

(monoplanes and biplanes), air-

ships, balloons, and parachutes,

and he has had American and

European social experience,

being a certified pilot aviator.

He was the pioneer of aerial

warfare as it applies to the explod-

ing and firing of bombs above

battleships at night, amidst

searchlights, which he did at San

Francisco, May, 1908. He also

cruised above the moving squad-

ron of the American Atlantic

Fleet. His many ascents above

Sydney Harbour have given

him great knowledge of the

lay of the land and water

near the entrance to Port Jackson,

and the fact that he crossed above

London four times on his recent

visit there may be of service to

England. The exploits of Captain

Fenfold as an aerial bomb-

thrower and—photographer, as

well as his knowledge of aviation

and aerodynamics, should make his

services of value to the Empire.

Mr. A. J. Roberts, the dirigible

aeroplane inventor, has advised

Captain Fenfold that he also is

ready for war service, and that no-

thing would suit him better than to

be pushed forward for the expeditionary force of 20,000 men, which is to be organised without delay. Half the barrack square has now been taken up with tents, which are to accommodate the 200 reservists who have been called out, and will form the working corps for the volunteers until the latter body is collected.

There is an immense amount of detail to be overcome, and the whole of these men will be needed to make the preparations for the reception of the various forces. Officers of the headquarters and district staffs are working at high pressure, scarcely snatching time for meals and rest. Some of the officers are hardly ever out of their offices day and night.

Many of the staff have not left the barracks since Sunday night, except to attend conferences with the Cabinet and the war council. They are sleeping when they can on improvised stretcher beds. Every permanent corps is being brought up to war establishment as rapidly as possible.

Volunteers are coming in by thousands.

Coronation Contingent Volunteer for Service.

Major Wynne, who commanded the Coronation Contingent from Australia to England, has offered to enlist a company of those young men who formed the contingent, and attach them to the expeditionary force to be sent to England. There were 200 senior cadets in the contingent, and they are now all grown men, and, with the splendid training they received on the trip, most efficient.

The military authorities have accepted the offer.

Enthusiasm in Queensland. Brisbane, Aug. 13.

The announcement in Parliament by Mr. Denham, the Premier, of the declaration of war was greeted with enthusiasm. Queensland is offering the Commonwealth any aid which the resources of the State will permit.

At the Local Authorities' Conference yesterday, the declaration was received with enthusiasm. Members sang the "National Anthem" and "Rule Britannia."

The Lieutenant-Governor, in opening the conference, delivered a stirring patriotic speech.

Each of the newspapers is issuing special editions, and crowds are gathered round each office, and in the principal streets.

A gathering of 4,000 people in Albert-square was addressed by the Mayor and others. Patriotic speeches were wildly cheered, and patriotic songs were sung everywhere.

University students and others paraded the streets, singing "Rule Britannia," and the "Marseillaise."

The militia have been ordered to mobilise by this morning; and they will camp at Lytton and elsewhere.

Large numbers of ex-soldiers attended at the Town Hall on Wednesday night, and offered themselves for enrolment for service if necessary.

It is stated that this contingent is expected to leave in a few days.

Australian Aviator's Offer.

The offer by Captain Fenfold, the Sydney aviator, for war service for Australia or England should prove of utility. During

the ten years that the captain has been going up, his experience

has been with every variety of

air vessel, including aeroplanes

(monoplanes and biplanes), air-

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and he has had American and

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DAIRY FARM NEWS.

NOTICE.

We beg to notify our customers that on and after 14th inst: our amended prices (as approved by the Food Committee) will come into force.

All existing price lists are hereby cancelled.

Amended copies can now be had on application.

THE DAIRY FARM Co., Ltd.
SEPTEMBER, 1914.

take up the captain on a reconnoitring or scouting expedition and if necessary, at night time, so that the captain could drop a few bombs on any hostile battleship.

A supply of Mr. Roberts' aerial torpedoes could also be carried,

so as to be liberated and directed

by wireless against aircraft belonging to an invader. The offer includes a portable hydrogen gas plant for inflating the airship or inflating war balloons.

N.S.W. Volunteers.

The military authorities are losing no time in getting the expeditionary force ready at Victoria Barracks, Oxford-street, Paddington. On August 11 there was an exceptionally busy scene, and before 9 o'clock there were hundreds of men waiting at the gates to submit themselves for medical examination.

A number of mounted policemen were in attendance to regulate the crowd and gradually they were admitted and formed up in double lines to await their turn.

There were fully 1,500 men in attendance, and the medical officers were busy examining them thoroughly.

Every man was stripped and sounded, and as they were passed they practically became members of the first contingent of the expeditionary force.

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**CANADIAN PACIFIC
ROYAL MAIL.
STEAMSHIP LINE.**

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All Steamships leave Hongkong at noon.

The "EMPERESS OF RUSSIA," and "EMPERESS OF ASIA" are new quadruple screw 21 knot turbine steamers, of 16,850 tons gross, 30,625 displacement, the finest, fastest and most luxurious on the Pacific.

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All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with Marconi Wireless apparatus.

PASSAGE RATES HONGKONG TO LONDON.

"EMPERESS OF RUSSIA," "EMPERESS OF ASIA," via Optional Atlantic Port, £71.10.

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"MONTEAGLE," Intermediate service, via Canadian Atlantic port £48; via Boston or New York £45.

Rates quoted above do not include meals and sleeping car across Canada. These, if required, will be furnished for £6 additional.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class only) allowed to Naval and Military officers, Civil Service employees, Missionaries, etc., etc.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Round Trip passage tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by the steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Local and through passengers may, if desired, travel by rail between Ports of call in Japan.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

D.W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China.

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Hongkong, Aug. 31, 1914.

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ORIENTAL LINE**

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
TAIWAN	18th Sept.	22nd Sept.
CHANGSHA	18th Oct.	24th Oct.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

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SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Destination.	Subject to Alteration	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLE, LONDON & ANTWERP, via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suze, & Port Said.....	Kashima Maru Capt. Yangi	WEDNES., 23rd Sept., at 10 a.m.	1st half Sept. JAVA
	Mishima Maru Capt. Wada	WEDNES., 7th Oct. at 10 a.m.	JAPAN
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Shai, Keelung, Moji, Kobo, Yokohachi, Shimizu and Yokohama	Awa Maru Capt. T. Hori	TUES., 22nd Sept., at 4 p.m.	TUES., 6th Oct.
	Shidzuoka Maru Capt. Deguchi	TUES., 12,500 (Oct. at noon.)	JAPAN
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Tango Maru Capt. Sekine	TUES., 29th Sept., a.m.	TUES., 29th Sept.
	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda	MONDAY, 13,500 (Sept. 19th Oct.)	MONDAY, 13th Oct.
CALCUTTA via S'pore, Penang & Rangoon	Kawachi Maru Capt.	MONDAY, 12,500 (21st Sept.)	MONDAY, 12th Oct.
BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo	Rangoon Maru Capt. Nomura	MONDAY, 12,500 (21st Sept.)	MONDAY, 12th Oct.
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda	TUESDAY, 22nd Sept., at 5 p.m.	TUESDAY, 22nd Sept.
SHANGHAI and Kobe	Penang Maru Capt. Murazumi	WEDNESDAY, 9,600 (18th Sept.)	WEDNESDAY, 18th Sept.
KOBE & Yokohama	Asutsu Maru Capt. Iriizawa	THURS., 12,000 (Sept. at 11 a.m.)	THURS., 24th Sept.
	Cargo only.		

Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.

REDUCED SUMMER RATES BETWEEN HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

Commencing from 1st June, ending 30th Sept.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1st & 2nd class) available for 3 months.

YOKOHAMA KOBE MOJI NAGASAKI
Return. Return. Return. Return.

1st class.....\$135 \$122 \$108 \$95
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With option of Rail between Steamer's Calling ports in Japan.

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**CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.**
SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
H'HOW & H'PHONG	Kaifong	16th Sept., at 10 a.m.
W'WEI & TIENSIN	Kuelchow	17th Sept., at noon.
SHANGHAI	Ningpo	17th Sept., at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Liangchow	20th Sept., at 4 p.m.
	Tean	22nd Sept., at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhu," "Taming," and "Tean." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Tean."

SHANGHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui," "Chenan," "Shaohsing" and the S.S. "Liangchow," "Luchow" and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

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Hongkong 15th Sept., 1914.

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Captain D. A. Lukhmanoff,

Agent for

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Telephone No. 1224.

P. O. Box 472.

Capt. D. A. LUKHMANOFF,

Agent

Hongkong, Aug. 5, 1914.

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Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer. From Equated on about For Will leave on or about

Tilbodas	JAPAN	1st half Sept.	JAVA	1st half Sept.
Tillatrem	JAVA	1st half Sept.	S'HAII	2nd half Sept.
Tilliwong	JAVA	1st half Sept.	JAPAN	2nd half Sept.
Tillimanock	S'HAII	2nd half Sept.	JAVA	2nd half Sept.
Tillatjap	JAPAN	2nd half Sept.	J.V.A.	1st half Sept.
Tilpanas	JAVA	2nd half Sept.	S'HAII	1st half Oct.
Tijimahi	JAVA	2nd half Oct.	S'HAII	2nd half Oct.

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For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

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SAN FRANCISCO LINE.
VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

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Steamer. Displacement Tons & Speed

Tenyo Maru	22,000	21 knots	From N' saki, Tues., 20th Sept.
Shiyo Maru	24,000	21 knots	" N' saki, Tues., 6th Oct.
Chyo Maru	22,000	21 knots	" H'kong, Tues., 20th Oct.

Steamers via Shanghai will be despatched at noon.

Steamers via Manila will be despatched at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.

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San Francisco £45. " " £68.

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(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.)
 For Steamship On
 TIEN TSIN via W'wei ... Cheongshing* Wed., 16th Sept. at d'light
 SANDAKAN ... Mausang* Wed., 16th Sept. at noon
 MANILA ... Yuensang Sat., 19th Sept. at 2 p.m.
 S'PORE, P'ang & C'outta ... Namsang* Sat., 19th Sept. at 2 p.m.
 YHAMMA, Kobe & Moji ... Kumsang* Sat., 19th Sept. at 2 p.m.
 SHANGHAI ... Wosang* Sun., 20th Sept. at d'light
 S'PORE, P'ang & C'outta ... Fooshing* Fri., 25th Sept. at 2 p.m.
 MANILA ... Loongsang* Sat., 26th Sept. at 2 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Loongsang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Fooshing" "Kumsang" "Loats" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

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† Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

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Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
Marseilles via Ports	Kashima M. [N. Y. K.]	23, Sept.	
Marseilles via Saigon, S'pore, Colombo, Port Said	Polynesia M. M. [P. & O.]	29, Sept. 14, Oct.	
London & A'werp via S'pore etc. Namur			

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Taiyuan [B. & S.]	16, Sept.	
Australian Ports via Manila	St. Albans [G. L. Co.]	26, Sept.	
Australian Ports via Manila	Tango M. [N. Y. K.]	29, Sept.	

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Penang M. [N. Y. K.]	19, Sept.	
Swatow	Haimun [D. L. Co.]	19, Sept.	
Manila	Yuensang [J. M. Co.]	19, Sept.	
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Candia [P. & O.]	20, Sept.	
Bombay via S'pore, Port S'ham, Penang & Colombo	Luzon M. [O. S. K.]	20, Sept.	
Shanghai	Wosang [J. M. Co.]	20, Sept.	
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Liangchow [B. & S.]	20, Sept.	
Foochow via Swatow & Amoy	Nikko M. [N. Y. K.]	21, Sept.	
Anping, Takao via S'ham	Kaijo M. [O. S. K.]	21, Sept.	
S'pore, Batavia, Cheribon, etc.	Soshu Maru [O. S. K.]	21, Sept.	
Bombay via Straits & Colombo	Riojum M. [D. & Co.]	22, Sept.	
Kobe and Yokohama	Nubia [P. & O.]	22, Sept.	
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Afusa M. [N. Y. K.]	24, Sept.	
Bombay via S'pore etc.	Fooshing [J. M. Co.]	25, Sept.	
Singapore, Mauritius and South African Ports	Shinchiku M. [N. Y. K.]	30, Sept.	
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Salamis [E. L. L.]	25, Oct.	
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, etc.	Haizing [D. L. Co.]	Q. desp.	
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, etc.	Tjikindji [J.C.J. L.]	1, half A.	
Japan	Tjimahi [J.C.J. L.]	1, half A.	
Shanghai	Tjibodus [J.C.J. L.]	1, half A.	
Shanghai	Tjibodus [J.C.J. L.]	1, half A.	
Shanghai	Tjilatjap [J.C.J. L.]	2, half A.	
Shanghai	Tjikini [J.C.J. L.]	2, half A.	
Shanghai	Tjitaroem [J.C.J. L.]	1, Q. desp.	
Shanghai	Tjipanak [J.C.J. L.]	Q. desp.	
Shanghai	Tjimanok [J.C.J. L.]	Q. desp.	
Shanghai	Tjikembang [J.C.J. L.]	F half Oct.	

CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The Steamship

S.S. "MONGOLIA."

The above mentioned vessel having arrived consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their bills of lading for counter-signature and take immediate delivery from the Company's godown at West Point. Cargo will be landed immediately at consignee's risk.

Cargo remaining undelivered Thursday, September 17th, 1914 at noon will be subject to landing charges and if undelivered Saturday, September 19th, 1914, at 5 p.m. will be subject to both landing and storage charges.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 19th September will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before the 26th Sept., or they will not be recognized.

No claims will be entertained unless accompanied by short delivery note or list of exceptions taken at the time of delivery to consignees and signed for and on behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

All claims must be filed on or before September 13th, 1914, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents

Hongkong, 14th Sept., 1914.

R. C. MORTON.

Agent.

Hongkong, 13th September, 1914.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

VESSELS ADVERTISED TO DEPART TO-MORROW.

VESSELS.

Fro. Vessel.

Haiphong Kaifong

Sandakan Mansang

Vancouver E. of India

Swatow Haimun

Saigon Tungshing

Surabaya Tjibodas

Tacoma Mexico Maru

AMERICAN MAIL

The P.M. ss. MONGOLIA will be despatched from this port on Thursday, September 17th at 4 p.m. instead of as per schedule for San Francisco via Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL

The P. M. ss. CHINA arrived at San Francisco on Saturday, Sept. 5.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The A. O. Line ss. TAIKYUAN left Sydney on 23rd ult. for Hongkong via Thursday Island, Zamboanga and Manila, and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 18th September.

TO SAIL

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Kwangu, Br. ss. 1,223, G. J. Spinck 31st Aug.—Saigon, 25th Aug., Rice Chinese.

Drufar, Norw. ss. 1,102, Jensen, 1st inst.—Bangkok, 25th ult., Rice Chinese.

Kirin Maru, Jap. ss. 9,356, T. Teuda, 2nd inst.—Singapore, 27th ult., Gen. —N.Y. K.

Musina, Br. ss. 3,605, N. MacDonald, 15th ult.—Swatow, 15th Aug., Ballast—S.O. & Co.

Kentucky, Br. ss. 4,278, A. Lee, 17th Aug.—Singapore, 18th Aug., Gen. —S. T. & Co.

Yerimo Maru, Jap. ss. Somekawa, 21st Aug.—Java, 11th Aug., Sugar—O. S. K.

Skerries, Br. ss. 2,705, J. W. August, 26th Aug.—Wusung, Gen.—D. & Co.

Swanley, Br. ss. 2,908, Steele, 27th Aug.—Woosung, 22nd Aug., Coal—Or-der

Hongchow, Br. ss. 909, Wake, 30th Aug.—Saigon, 25th Aug., Rice—B. & S.

Inaba Maru, Jap. ss. 3,837, S. Tomiaga, 3rd inst.—Nagasaki, 30th ult., Gen.—N.Y. K.

St. Albans, Br. ss. 2,538, Baikie, 3rd inst.—Melbourne, 18th July, Gen.—G. L. & Co.</

THE HONG KONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1914.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE GERMAN ROUT CONTINUES.

ENEMY SHORT OF AMMUNITION AND FOOD.

Belgians Active Against Germans at Antwerp.

(French Government telegrams via Peking).

Germans' Rapid Retreat.

On the 12th, the general retreat of German troops was most marked. They are being pursued with energy; their retreat has been extremely rapid, especially at Montmirail, Fromentieres, Sermaize and Revigny, where they abandoned many guns.

Short of Food.

The German troops had no more ammunition and their horses were dead beat. The Ninth Division of German Cavalry, especially, remained four days without any distribution of food or ammunition.

On our left wing, the Germans were driven back to the line: Soissons, Braisne, Fismes, and Rheims.

A Further Retreat.

On our centre and right wing the Germans evacuated Vitry-le-Francois and the course of the River Saulx, as far as Pargny. In Argonne, the Fifth German Corps was driven northwards. The French troops are progressing slightly in Lorraine.

The seventh German army has evacuated Saint Die.

Belgian Activity.

The Belgians are acting vigorously against the Germans investing Antwerp.

The Servians have occupied Semlin.

FISH STORE FIRE.

Brigade Hard at Work for Two Hours.

At 4.30, this morning, a fire broke out at 358, Queen's Road Central, second floor, a three-storey building. The whole of the premises were occupied by the Kwan Yuen dry fish firm. The ground floor was used as a shop, and the first and second floors were used as stores and as sleeping accommodation for the employees. The fire originated in the second floor, which was occupied. The ground and first floors were damaged by water only.

The damage was estimated at \$10,000 which is covered by insurance at Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, the Po On, the Luen Tai and the Mitsu Bussan Kaisha for \$18,000. Mr. King, the Deputy Superintendent of Police, and Station Officer Lane attended with the fire brigade and were successful in keeping the fire to the floor in which it broke out. The work of the brigade was very strenuous and lasted until about six o'clock this morning.

Nobody was reported as having been hurt or missing.

HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LTD.

We stated recently that the Hongkong Electric Company had succeeded in obtaining an advantageous site for their new generating station at North Point. We now understand that all formalities have been completed and that soundings are already being taken with a view to inviting estimates for the contracts.

The site is next to the Govern-

ENGINEER'S ACTION.

ALLEGED WRONGFUL DISMISSAL.

Strange Letter Read in Court.

This afternoon, in the Summary Court, before Mr. Justice Hazelton, Mr. A. K. Venables, of Homeville, Wan Chai Road, sued Messrs. W. C. Jack and Co., Ltd., engineers, claiming \$260 damages for alleged wrongful dismissal from the defendants' employment as harbour engineer and workshop foreman. The claim further stated that the plaintiff was employed by the defendants on June 6, 1914, at a monthly salary of \$250 with an allowance of \$10, and that by a letter dated August 31, and handed to the plaintiff on September 1, the defendants dismissed the plaintiff from their employment without notice or payment in lieu of notice.

Mr. Dennys, of Messrs. Denny and Bowley, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. G. A. S. Russ defended.

Mr. Dennys said this was one of the cases which one was really at a loss to understand. The plaintiff was an engineer, holding a first-class certificate and had done so for ten years. On June 6 he was engaged by the Company and he entered into his duties on June 9 and was entirely satisfactory in those duties. On August 31 he received a letter which Mr. Dennys did not think required any comment; it was inextensible.

The letter was as follows:—

Dear Sir,

We have called your attention several times during the past month to the desirability of your reporting yourself as willing to enrol as a Volunteer, Reservist or special constable. You have informed the writer that you have not done so, but applied for a post in the Naval Yard. On enquiry we find that if accepted you would have to take up that post at once, as there are no casual drills in that service. Under these conditions, we cannot continue to employ you in our Company as harbour engineer and have made arrangements to engage an engineer who is at present a Volunteer.

Your services will not be required after this date, as under the circumstances we consider no notice is required.

Mr. Dennys continued that the plaintiff's solicitors wrote demanding a reason for their client's dismissal, but could get no answer at all. The position was this; they had a man discharged whom they knew was in the employ of the defendants and admittedly requiring one month's notice, getting no notice at all and no reason given. He submitted that it was for the defendants to go into the box and say for what reason they dismissed the plaintiff.

His Lordship did not say that in your letter.

Mr. Russ:—We don't have to give reasons. It was clear that the plaintiff did not do what Mr. Jack wished him to do and that was sufficient to justify the dismissal. Mr. Russ then quoted a court opinion in support of his contention.

Mr. Dennys, in reply, commented on the fact that the defence had called no evidence to contradict that of the plaintiff.

Mr. Russ:—I have never heard it held that I should have to prove a negative.

His Lordship:—You should put the plaintiff in the box.

Mr. Dennys:—Why should I put the plaintiff in the box for the defendants' solicitor's amusement?

His Lordship said the plaintiff should go into the box.

Plaintiff:—In the box, bore out his advocate's statement.

Mr. Russ:—I don't want to ask anything unpleasant, but I think that you would not do anything in the way of volunteering?

Mr. Dennys objected.

Mr. Russ, continuing his question:—If you did not join the Volunteers, Reserves, or anything else, it would have some influence?—I did not join the volunteers because I had

volunteered at the Naval Yard for active service if necessary.

You would not join the Volunteers here or the Reserves?—But I was already a volunteer at the Naval Yard.

But you would not?—I did not do so.

And he did ask you to?—Certainly he did, in fact he ordered me to.

And I suppose he is one of the general managers?—I believe he is the general manager.

There was some trouble about the volunteering; did you not have some unpleasantness at the Engineers' Institute?

His Lordship:—With whom?

Mr. Russ:—With various people.

Plaintiff:—A number of people have asked me on several occasions whether I have been discharged because I would not join the Volunteers.

Mr. Russ:—To put it quite plainly, has not the fact that you have not volunteered made you rather unpopular?—I object to that question. I say that I have volunteered and I have a letter from Engineer Commander Rome to prove it.

Mr. Dennys:—This has nothing to do with the case.

Mr. Russ:—The effect of that is that you might be called out at a moment's notice.

Plaintiff:—Not more than the Volunteers or Reserves.

In answer to Mr. Russ' further questions, witness admitted that on one day when the Russian ships were in he received instructions to go on board. He pointed out that he could not speak Russian and was told that he would find officers on board who could speak French and English. He was busy during the morning fixing a Morse light or to one of Messrs. Jardine's boats and could not go then. At fifteen time came Russian officers came to the office about some fans, witness thought, but they could not make themselves understood until an interpreter had been obtained from the bank opposite. He did not go on board in the afternoon because he heard that Mr. Jack was going there. He did not know that Mr. Jack went on board because the plaintiff had omitted to do so.

Mr. Russ submitted that his client was entitled to discharge the plaintiff. It was admitted that Mr. Jack had ordered the plaintiff to go on board the Russian boat. Mr. Venables had said that he could not speak Russian and Mr. Jack had told him to do the best he could.

His Lordship:—You do not say that in your letter.

Mr. Russ:—We don't have to give reasons. It was clear that the plaintiff did not do what Mr. Jack wished him to do and that was sufficient to justify the dismissal. Mr. Russ then quoted a court opinion in support of his contention.

Mr. Dennys, in reply, commented on the fact that the defence had called no evidence to contradict that of the plaintiff.

His Lordship did not agree.

Mr. Dennys:—I have never heard it held that I should have to prove a negative.

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WAR ITEMS.

The following items are from the *Manduria Daily News*.

Commander-in-Chief, Tsinan, Sept. 1.

A German cavalry corps, marching along the right bank of the Wulung, commandeered a large quantity of fodder on Saturday and retreated to Liuchia.

The Germans are still receiving a fresh supply of provisions by rail.

Japan's War Appropriation.

Tokyo, Sept. 1.

The Government has decided to present to the forthcoming extraordinary session of the Imperial Diet an appropriation of Y53,000,000 for extraordinary war funds.

Narrow Escape of German Aeroplane.

A German aeroplane which took a reconnoitring flight over Kiauchau Bay was hotly pursued by a Japanese warship.

The aeroplane in its hurry to flee was clumsy manipulated and was about to fall headlong to the sea when it managed to recover its equilibrium and skimmed over the water into Lao-hai Bay.

Engagement of American Secret Service Men.

The Chinese authorities at Tsinan, with the desire to minimize misunderstandings of the foreigners as regards the maintenance of neutrality, have engaged the services of American secret service men.

The Kaiser's Decree to German Garrison.

Tsinan, Sept. 2.

H. I. M. the Kaiser addressed a telegraphic minute to Capt. zur See Meyer-Waldeck (Governor of Kiauchau) on Monday, desiring him to hold Tsingtao with all his might at least for half a year on pain of being doomed to a similar fate to Gen. Stoessel.

His Imperial Majesty gave it to be distinctly understood that his sense of pride would be much more severely injured to lose Tsingtao than by Berlin at the Russian feet.

Foremost Line of Japanese Squadron.

Tokyo, Sept. 2.

The foremost line of the Japanese blockading squadron is within the enemy's visual range. On Sunday, a Japanese torpedo-destroyer near Haikungungso was shelled, but suffered no damage.

France and Russia will Stand Aloof.

According to intelligence reaching the French and Russian Embassies at Tokyo, both France and Russia decided not to participate in the attack on Tsingtao.

Serious Split at Tsingtao.

Tsinan, Sept. 3.

Gov. Meyer-Waldeck, upon receipt of H. I. M. the Kaiser's decree to the Kiauchau Garrison, proceeded to the headquarters of the Third Marine Battalion in the Bismarck Barrack on Monday and conveyed the Imperial decree to the rank and file.

Lieut.-Commander Weder, however, pointed out the folly of sacrificing all the garrison for the hopeless task of defending Tsingtao.

Commander Haas, in command of the Artillery Corps, severely upbraided the Lieut.-Commander for his seeming cowardice.

Hot words followed, and both sides came to blows. Commander Kessinger tried to act as peacemaker, but neither would be satisfied with a short of a duel. The news of the fracas spread to the Iliu Barracks, and eight officers in sympathy with the Lieut.-Commander hurried to the scene and gave a good thrashing to Commander Haas.

The episode was whispered round all over the Fortress and had a demoralizing effect upon the men.

The Germans Hire Bandits.

Sept. 3.

Rumours are abroad to the effect that the Germans at Tsingtao have hired about 600 bandits at \$100 per capita per month.

Spies Disguised as Priests.

London, Aug. 1.

Five German spies, disguised as priests, were arrested at the Gare du Nord (railway station) amid the indignation of the crowd.

Prince Decroy, a former officer of the Guides, has also been arrested on a charge of espionage.

Explorer's Offer of Service.

London, Aug. 5.

Lieutenant Sir Ernest Shackleton, who is about to start on his Antarctic expedition, has offered his services to the King.

His Majesty, however, expressed the desire that he would proceed on the expedition in spite of the outbreak of war.

The King then presented the explorer with a silken Union Jack.

French Statesmen-Soldiers.

Paris, Aug. 9.

Many members of the Chamber of Deputies, as well as ex-Ministers, who had completed their term of service in the Army, have rejoined the forces, some as privates and others as officers and non-commissioned officers.

Those who have already handed in their names include M. Caillaux, ex-Minister for Marine; Klotz, ex-Minister for the Interior; Jean Briu, a leading Socialist Deputy; Lebrun, ex-Minister for the Colonies, and Ossolinski.

The Franco-Italian League is organising a Garibaldian Legion.

Wireless Plants Found in Belgium.

Paris, Aug. 15.

The Brussels correspondent of *Le Temps* states that Germany, before transmitting the terms of the latest bribe to Belgium, attempted to persuade the United States Ambassador to convey them to the Belgian Government.

The Ambassador indignantly refused to do so.

The correspondent adds that wireless stations have been discovered all over Belgium. Many of them were ingeniously hidden.

Many Germans who had been employed in Belgium as servants have been found guilty of espionage.

Women and old Men Defenders.

Brussels, Aug. 11.

The story of a heroic fight, in which Belgian women and old men defended their country against the Germans, comes from Herstal, a town three miles northeast of Liege, where the national small arms factory is situated.

After the conscripts, who were all called up to assist in the defence of Liege, had left the town, only the women, children and old men were left.

They took charge of the factory, and, arming themselves with revolvers and other weapons, put up a heroic defence against several Uhlan patrols that attacked them.

The fighting lasted until the defenders ran out of ammunition, and then the townspeople barricaded themselves, and poured boiling water over the attackers.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER

THE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction on

WEDNESDAY,
the 16th September 1914, com-
mencing at 11 a.m. at the Offices
of Messrs. Cruz Basto & Co. 2nd
Floor, Prince's Building,

The Whole of the Office
Furniture, containing:

DESKS, CHAIRS, TABLES,
TYPEWRITERS (various), FIRE
PROOF SAFES, (including a
large safe by Milner), ELECT-
RIC FANS, etc., etc.

On view from Tuesday the
15th September.

Terms: Cash on delivery
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received
instructions from Dr. Fell
to sell by Public Auction on

FRIDAY,

the 18th September 1914, com-
mencing at 2.30 p.m. at the
Superintendent's House, Govern-
ment Civ'l Hospital.

The Whole of His Valuable
Household Furniture,

comprising:-

DRAWING ROOM, DINING
ROOM and BEDROOM FURNI-
TURE, etc.

A few pieces of Canton Black-
wood ware.

On view from Thursday the
17th September.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms: Cash on delivery
GEO. P. LAMMERT.

Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction on

Friday & Saturday the 18th.

& 19th. September, 1914, com-
mencing each day at 11 a.m. at his
Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Large Quantity of Sports
Goods, Tweed Suits, Lengths,
Leather Goods etc.

Comprising:-

BATTING GLOVES and
GAUNTLETS, CRICKET and
TENNIS BATS, FOOTBALLS,
FOOTBALL BOOTS and JER-
SEYS, LEATHER BELTS,
SUIT CASES and TRUNKS,
BOXING GLOVES, etc., etc.

MEN'S UNDERWEAR, WOMEN'S STOCKINGS, CANVAS
BAGS, etc. etc.

A Selection of Tweed and Woolen Suits, lengths, etc. etc.

On view from Thursday the
17th September.

Terms: Cash on delivery
GEO. P. LAMMERT.

Auctioneer.

NOTICES

MAN LOONG.

FIRST-CLASS PRESERVES, OINCE
AND SOY MANUFACTURERS,
Factory at Yau-mati

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Telephone No. 177 & K. 12.

We are the leading Manufacturers in
this class of Goods. Our Fruit &
Ginger are all fresh and of the first pick.
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quality of Sugar. We give our special
attention to our business and sanitary
arrangements.

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IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARD-
WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale
and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and
Foundry Coke Importers. General Store-
keepers and Shipchandlers, Nos. 35 and
37, Hung Loong Street, (2nd Street west
of Central Market) Telephone No. 515.

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PORCELAIN FILLINGS.
The Latest Improvements toward
Lasting Workmanship and Painless
Operations. No charge for examinations.
Fee moderate. Diploma, Tokio.

Dr. T. YAMASAKI,
34, Queen's Road Central
(Corner of Flower Street.)

Telephone 62.

MARTIN'S

APIOL & STEEL PILLS

French remedy for all rheumatic
ailments. Take a spoonful of the
powder twice daily. It is the best
remedy for rheumatism, gout, sciatica,
rheumatism, neuralgia, etc. It
is also good for piles, varicose veins,
etc. It is a powerful antiseptic and
disinfectant.

Officially adopted throughout the
British Empire.

Mixes equally well with salt, brackish
or fresh water.

Write for Free Booklets—“Practical
Disinfection”

and

“Rules of Health.”

One Gallon of IZAL makes 400
gallons of efficient disinfecting
fluid.

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W. R. LOXLEY & CO.,

YORK BUILDINGS.

Don't forget after the Show
Supper, and Light Refreshments
ALEXANDRA CAFE,
Open till Midnight.

ENTERTAINMENTS.
VICTORIA THEATRE.

To-night 9.15 To-night

Tuesday 15th, Wednesday 16th, Thursday 17th.

The Thrilling Drama

IN 2 PARTS

“SLEEPING WILD BEASTS”

A picture which Holds you Spellbound.

Great Attractions for Friday 18th.

Wh-
the
GREAT DARES

will make their debut

And the Marvelous Picture

“THE GOLDEN BEETLE”

Will be Screened.

See Handbills.

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

4 NIGHTS ONLY 4

Commencing Saturday 12th September.

The Powerful American Drama

“THE TRAPPER'S MISTAKE”

In 2 parts—Length 3,000 Feet.

“MAX PERSUASIVE SUICIDE”

Pathé's British & International Gazette.

“THE GIBSON GIRLS”

New Songs

New Dances

NOTICES

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED.

NEW & IMPORTANT BOOKS.

LE NU AU SALON 1914	3.75	BIBLIOGRAPHY OF OSCAR WILDE UNPUBLISHED LETTERS OF LADY BULWER LYTON	by Stuart Mason	20.00
LADY BULWER LYTON	9.00	OSCAR WILDE & MYSELF	by Lt. Col. E. Charlton	9.00
SHARPS, FLATS, GAMBLERS & RACEHORSES	10.50	PROMINENT PUGILISTS OF TODAY	by J.C.B. Lynch	2.25
MY SPANISH YEAR	9.00	THE MYSTERY OF EDWIN DROOD	by Charles Dickens	Completed
BRITISH SHIPPING	2.85	“BLAST,” a new illustrated quarterly	1914, by W. E. C.	2.25
THE COLLECTIVIST STATE IN THE MAKING	4.50	NEW NOVELS AT 61.75 EACH	THE GREATER LAW by Victor Cross	1.75
THE FINANCIAL SYSTEM OF THE UNITED KINGDOM	5.25	TANSY by T. Edwardes	THE ULSTERMEN by Frankfort Moore	1.75
CONGRESSIONAL GOVERNMENT	4.50	THE BELFRY by M. Baillie Saunders	HIS OWN LAW by Frank Bullock	1.75
THE MYTHS OF THE NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS	6.50			

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, September 11, 1914.

BUTCHER MEAT.

		Cts.	
Beef Sirloin & Prime Cut,—Mei Lung Pa	lb. 21	21	
“ Corned,—Ham Ngau Yuk	21		
“ Roast,—Shiu	21		
“ Breast,—Ngau Lam	19		
“ Soup,—Tong Yuk	22		
“ Steak,—Ngau Yuk Pa	33		
“ do,—Sirloin,—Ngau Lan	26		
“ Sausages,—Ngau Cheung	per set 12		
Bullock's Brains,—No ...	50		
Tongue fresh,—Ngau Li	each 50		
“ corned,—Ham Ngau Li	\$1.20		
“ Head,—Ngau Tau	lb. 14		
“ Heart,—Ngau Sum	22		
“ Hump, Salt,—Ngau Kin	each 12		
“ Feet,—Ngau Keuk	12		
“ Kidneys,—Ngau Yiu	20		
“ Tail,—Ngau Mei	26		
“ Liver,—Ngau Kon	lb. 13		
“ Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	6		
Calves Head & Feet,—Ngau-chai-tau-keuk	set \$1.20		
Mutton Chop,—Yeung Pai Kwat	lb. 26		
“ Leg,—Yeung Pei	26		
“ Shoulder,—Yeung Shau	27		
Pigs Chitlings,—Chu Chong	27		
“ Brains,—Chu No	per set 24		
“ Feet,—Chu Keuk	lb. 14		
Fry,—Chu Chap	16		
“ Head,—Chu Tau	each 12		
“ Heart,—Chu Sam	18		
“ Kidneys,—Chu Yiu	lb. 30		
“ Liver,—Chu Kon	26		
Pork, Chop,—Chi Pai Kwat	—		
“ Corned,—Ham Chu Yuk	30		
“ Leg,—Chu Fei	20		
Fat or Lard,—Chu Yau	set 60		
Suckling Pigs, To Order—Chu Tsui	22		
Suet, Beef—Shang Ngau Yau	22		
Mutton,—Shang Yeung Yau	27		
Veal,—Ngau Tsui Yuk	19		
Sausages,—Ngau Tsui Cheung	20		
Lard,—Chu Yau	22		

POULTRY.

		Cts.	
Chicken,—Kai Tsui	lb. 30	18	
Capon, Large, Small,—Sin Kai	32		
Ducks,—Ap	24		
Doves,—Pan Kai	18		
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz.	20	
Fowls, Canton,—Kai	lb. 30		
Hainan,—Hoi Nam Kai	25		
Geese,—Ngo	33		
Pigeons, Canton,—Pak Kap	each 27		
“ Hoibow,—Hoai How Pak Kap	24		
Turkeys, Cock—To Kai Kung	lb. 60		
“ Hen, ... Na ...	45		

FISH.

		Cts.	
Barbel,—Ka Yu	18		
Bream,—Pin Yu	20		

DIARY OF WAR.

Events that Brought it About.

1878.—Berlin Congress charges Austria-Hungary with the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
1885.—Austria-Hungary saves Servia from destruction by Bulgaria.
1906.—Treaty war between Austria-Hungary and Servia.
1908.—Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.
1912.—Serbo-Bulgarian Alliance with a clause against Austria.
1913.—Servia thrown back from the Adriatic in favour of an independent Albania.
1914.—June 28.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Consort assassinated by a Servian student at Sarajevo.

July 23.—Austro-Hungarian Note delivered to Servia demanding suppression of Pan-Servian movement and punishment of accomplices in assassinations. Answer required by 6 p.m. same day.

July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpectedly severe. Semi-official *Pester Lloyd* affirms that Germany will suffer no third party to intervene between Austria and Servia.

July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; announced that mobilisation proceeds forthwith.
July 26.—Russian request for extension of time on Servia's behalf refused. Servia accepts some Austrian demands and rejects others. Martial law in Austria-Hungary. Servian capital transferred to Kragujevac.

Since Fighting Began.

July 27.—Servian troops aboard Danube steamer fire on Austrian troops; engagement ensues. Sir Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.

July 28.—Austria declares war on Servia. Germany considers Sir Edward Grey's suggested conference has no prospect of success.

July 29.—Austrians blockade Antwerp. Panic in New York stock market. British Consols drop to 69. Mr. Asquith announces that the situation is one of "extreme gravity." Servians destroy bridge at Semlin. Austrians bombard Servian positions, compelling evacuation. Two Servian steamers captured. German troops move in response to Russian advance towards Wirballen.

July 30.—British First Fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. Belgrade in flames. Artillery duel between Servians and Austrians five miles down river from Belgrade. Home Rule Amending Bill postponed. Britain presents a "united front." Russian mobilisation in 52 Governments. 4,000,000 men placed on war footing.

July 31.—Germany asks Russia for explanation of her mobilisation. Attack on Belgrade continues. Martial law in Germany. London Stock Exchange closed; Bank of England rate 8 per cent. Bank Act suspended. Russians destroy railway bridge in Austria between Szczakowa and Granitz. New Zealand and Canada offer assistance.

August 1.—Austrian Reserve called out. German ultimatum to France and Russia expiring at noon. Italy declares neutrality. Evidence of Australian loyalty. Bank of England rate 10 per cent. Germany declares war. First shots fired by Russian frontier patrol on Germans near Prostken; no casualties.

August 2.—British cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Cossacks invade Germany near Biala. Germans invade France near Oirey. Germans enter Luxembourg. Germany promises indemnity to Luxembourg.

August 3.—Severe fighting on River Drin between Servians and Austrians. Patriotic scenes outside Buckingham Palace. Wales decides to raise mounted regiment for service abroad. France protests against German acts of war. Russian Fleet driven into Gulf of Finland by Germans. British Mediterranean Fleet clears for action. Martial law at Malta.

August 4.—Earl Kitchener fails, but is recalled. War

declared between Britain and Germany.

August 5.—Germans invade Belgium. Japan to take measures to discharge Treaty obligations to Britain. Germans violate Dutch territory at Tilburg. Russian and German troops in contact on frontier. Bombardment of Liege, begun by Germans. Sir John French garrisoned Inspector General of British Forces; Admiral Jellicoe becomes supreme commander of the Fleet.

August 6.—German troops reported to have been repulsed by Belgians in fighting near Liege. Numerous German prizes brought to British ports. Earl Kitchener appointed Secretary for War. Bank of England rate reduced to 6 per cent. Germans repulsed by Belgians, with 8,000 casualties. Servian volunteers cross the Sava and plant flag on Austrian bank. Germany threatens Italy with war unless she supports allies. H.M.S. Amphion sinks German mine-layer Koenigin Luise and later strikes mine and sinks herself. Uhlans enter Liege but Belgians exterminate them. House of Commons vote additional war credit of £100,000,000.

August 7.—German Cavalry division routed by Belgians in Luxembourg. Germany asks for armistice; admits 25,000 men are *hors de combat*.
August 8.—German Cavalry Division crosses Meuse, but is practically annihilated by Belgians. Italy firmly refuses to fight. Bank of England rate reduced to 5 per cent. British seize South Togoland from Germany and French enter North Togoland. British Government accepts Australia's offer of 20,000 men. French troops enter Alsace-Lorraine.

August 9.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany. German submarine sunk by British warship. Reported that Japan has issued ultimatum against Germany. Earl Kitchener appeals for 100,000 men. Russians enter Austrian territory near the valley of Styx.

August 11.—Commonwealth Navy transferred to Admiralty till war ends. Announced that there are 8,000 German prisoners in Belgium. Reported that Germans desperately attacked Fort Sorring, Liege, but were repulsed. Germans attack Mulhausen, in Alsace, compelling small French force to retire. French remain masters in Upper Alsace. Austrian troops reported to have entered Alsace. Liege forts reported still intact. Imperial Government to withdraw troops from South Africa.

August 12.—Belgium reports that German advance guards are falling back on main Army. Terrific cannonading heard from Tongres.

August 13.—Belgians hold their own in first engagement in the open at Hasselt. British Admiralty announces that it is confident of its ability to keep the trade routes open. Great Britain and Austria at war. Belgians victorious in fight with Germans at Hasen, German losses being three-fifths of those engaged. French defeat Germans in a battle along the River Othain; regiment of Dragoons annihilated.

August 14.—Liege still intact. Belgium asks France to accommodate 2,000 German prisoners. Transportation of French troops to Belgium complete; whole force ready to advance. Belgians drive enemy eastward; no German cavalry between Hasen and Ramillies.

August 15.—French troops enter Belgium at Charleroi. Bavarian Army Corps defeated by French at Avricourt and Oirey. Cannonade heard at Tirlemont; believed to be beginning of the great battle. Germans endeavouring to envelop extreme left of Allied forces. Russians victorious on the Dnieper; Fourth Austrian Infantry and First Cavalry Regiments annihilated.

August 16.—Japan sends ultimatum to Germany demanding that Kiauchau be handed over to Japan, with a view to eventual restoration to China; answer required by noon on August 23. French Fleet attacks Austrian Fleet off Budva, sinking two ironclads and setting fire to another.

August 17.—Big battle proceeding at Schabat; rumours of

a Servian victory. Kaiser leaves Berlin for Mainz with Headquarters Staff. French troops advancing all along Alsace-Lorraine. Russians enter Austria by upper course of the Bug and Styx. French Fleet sweeps Adriatic as far as Cattaro. Officially announced that British Expeditionary Force safely lands on French soil.

August 18.—Servians rout Austrians near Schabat, annihilating three Regiments. German Crown Prince reported wounded and in hospital. French troops making methodical progress in Alsace-Lorraine. Germans entrenched along Belgian battlefront. Belgian Royal Family and Government move to Brussels. August 19.—Fierce battle proceeding between Belgians and Germans along an extended front. Liege forts still intact. Servians victorious in fight with 80,000 Austrians. Germans repulsed in again attempting to cross the Meuse near Dinant.

August 20.—Majority of Italian cabinet said to favour intervention on the side of the Triple Entente. Russians occupy Gumbinnen, capturing twelve guns and many prisoners. German forces cross the Meuse between Liege and Namur. French forces reach Moerschingen, south-east of Metz. French occupy Guebwiller, in Alsace. Russians enter East Prussia and occupy Lyk. French reoccupy Mulhausen at the point of the bayonet. Germans occupy Brussels.

August 21.—At request of Canadian Government, Duke of Connaught remains Governor General during the war. French troops achieve brilliant success between Mulhausen and Altkirch, capturing 24 guns. Germans retreating on the Rhine. Belgian Army retires to Antwerp in good order and is ready to co-operate with the Allies. Understood that Britain arranges \$10,000,000 Loan to Belgium. Germany not yet replied to Japanese ultimatum.

August 22.—Germans impose war levies of £2,000,000 and £3,000,000 respectively on Province of Liege and City of Brussels. Canadian House of Commons pass war appropriation of \$50,000,000. Servians rout Austrians along the Drina. Russian successes reported at Gumbinnen and in Galicia. France protests against German use of dum-dum bullets. Press Bureau announces that military position of Allies is satisfactory. Germans occupy Alost and Wetteren. Austrian artillery attack on Namur begun.

August 23.—Japan declares war on Germany.

August 24.—French Foreign Minister announces that contact has been established between the forces all along the line without advantage to either side. Japan begins bombardment of Tsingtao. Russians occupy Arys, west of Lyck. Servians clear the country at Loznica, Leshnitsa and Schabatz, defeating Austrian column. Servians ready to cross the Sava and invade Hungary. Belgians clear country around Antwerp. Big battle in progress between allies and Germans; Earl of Leven dangerously wounded. Namur falls to Germans. Charleroi taken and re-taken.

August 25.—Italian Premier announces that Italy will not abandon neutrality. Heavy fighting in Belgium between Allied Forces and Germany; enormous losses; British casualties total 2,000. British and French forces fall back on covering positions; Germans unable to carry out counter-attack. Four Namur forts still intact. Germans bombard Malines, but Belgians retaliate and drive them towards Vilvorde.

August 26.—Russians continue on offensive on East Prussian frontier, German forces being compelled to retreat on Königsberg. Announced from New York that Kaiser instructs Tsingtao garrison to defend the position to their utmost. Field Marshal von der Goltz appointed Military Governor of the occupied part of Belgium. Canadian Patriotic Fund rapidly mounting. Toronto City alone contributing £25,000. Germans occupy Lunéville. Germans attempt on Nancy jail. French successfully resist German attack on southern frontier, enemy retiring all along the line. Russian advance in East Prussia continues. Togoland surrenders to British.

August 27.—French continue to advance between the Vosges

and Nancy. Russians occupy Allenstein and continue their advance.

August 28.—British Fleet sinks three German cruisers and two destroyers off Heligoland. Russians secure victory at Romanoff and approach within 20 miles of Lemberg, capturing 4,000 prisoners. Announced that Russians completely invest Königsberg. Belgians rout a German Army Corps, which withdraws in disorder to Louvain.

August 29.—German troops being withdrawn from Belgium, owing to Russian advance. Earl Kitchener announces that two Divisions and a Cavalry Division from India are being sent to France.

August 30.—Apia, in German Samoa, surrenders to expeditionary force from New Zealand.

August 31.—Alies occupy line extending from mouth of the Somme inland along the river, past the fortresses of La Fere and Lison, towards Mezieres. Fighting reported at Bapaume, 25 miles from Amiens. Fresh German troops appear along Russian frontier; battle continues along whole Austrian front. Announced that German destruction in Louvain arouses intense indignation in America. French remain in Alost and Wetteren. Compiegne and Senlis districts. Great patriotic demonstration at the Guildhall.

September 1.—German Cavalry Corps marches on Forest of Compiegne, and is engaged by British, who capture ten guns. German aeroplane appears over Brussels.

September 2.—List of British casualties published. Details:—Officers killed, 35; wounded, 67; missing, 95. Men killed, 127; wounded, 629; missing, 4,183. Russians sustain reverse in local engagement in East Prussia but defeat three Austrian Army Corps near Lemberg, capturing 150 guns and inflicting enormous losses on enemy. Japanese occupy seven Islands of Kiauchau, and remove 1,000 mines. French Government removes to Bordeaux for purely military reasons.

September 3.—Russians defeat Austrians and occupy Lemberg. Additional list of British casualties issued. General Gallieni issues proclamation saying he will defend Paris to the end.

September 4.—Russians occupy Haarlicz. Announced that in seven days' fighting, Russians have captured 40,000 prisoners. New British recruits total 260,000. Announced that Germans continue to leave the entrenched camp of Paris on their right, marching south-east. Germans evacuate Compiegne and Senlis districts. Great patriotic demonstration at the Guildhall.

September 5.—German squadrons sinks 15 British fishing boats in North Sea, the crews being taken prisoners. Announced that British and French cavalry reported advanced.

Provinces of Antwerp and Lille entirely free of enemy.

Australian Squadron occupies Herbertshofe, German New Guinea. French troops occupy Soissons and Lunéville. Germans left wing retreating.

September 6.—Press Bureau announces that in recent fighting

Paris, dropping bombs near Saint Lazare station and near the Opera House.

September 7.—Announced that H.M.S. Pathfinder struck a mine off the East coast and rapidly sank. Official report issued stating that German enveloping movement is abandoned; British superiority over Germans clearly demonstrated. Allies' success over Germans at St. Quentin officially confirmed. Germans lose 3,000 men in a terrific encounter west of Malines; further losses sustained owing to opening of dykes to the south-east of Antwerp. Germans destroy Dinant by shell-fire and incendiary. Announced that altogether 12 Austrian divisions have been completely destroyed by Russians near Lemberg.

September 8.—Russians capture Mikolajoff and Rawarska, and convert Galicia into Russian Province. British casualties to date:—Officers: killed, 63; wounded, 162; missing, 230. Men: killed, 212; wounded, 1,061; missing, 13,413. Germans retire before the British and cross the Marne.

Fifth French Army meets with equal success, making many captures. Germans suffer severely all along the line. No change in Alsace. Viceroy of India announces that 70,000 Indian troops are already on the way to the front. In the House of Commons, a summary of offers of

British casualties total 15,000 and German losses thrice that number. Austrians make fruitless attempt to pierce Russian lines, losing 5,000 prisoners.

September 9.—Announced that H.M.S. Pathfinder struck a mine off the East coast and rapidly sank.

September 10.—Force of 80,000 Germans hurrying through Belgium to assist defeated Right Wing in France. British forces cross the Marne; enemy retreat 25 miles. Austrians retreat in disorder before Russians at Tomaszow. Austrian and German troops dislodged from fortified positions near Lublin, and retire southward.

September 11.—German retreat continues; announced that in four days the Allies have advanced 37.1-2 miles. British squadrons make a complete sweep of the North Sea; no German ship seen.

German Fleet reported active in Baltic Sea. Austrians evacuate Cracow. Mr. Asquith announces that since beginning of war 339,000 men enlist, irrespective of Territorials.

September 12.—Whole German right wing falling back in disorder. Allies pursuing them, German cavalry reported exhausted.

Provinces of Antwerp and Lille entirely free of enemy.

Australian Squadron occupies Herbertshofe, German New Guinea. French troops occupy Soissons and Lunéville. Germans left wing retreating.

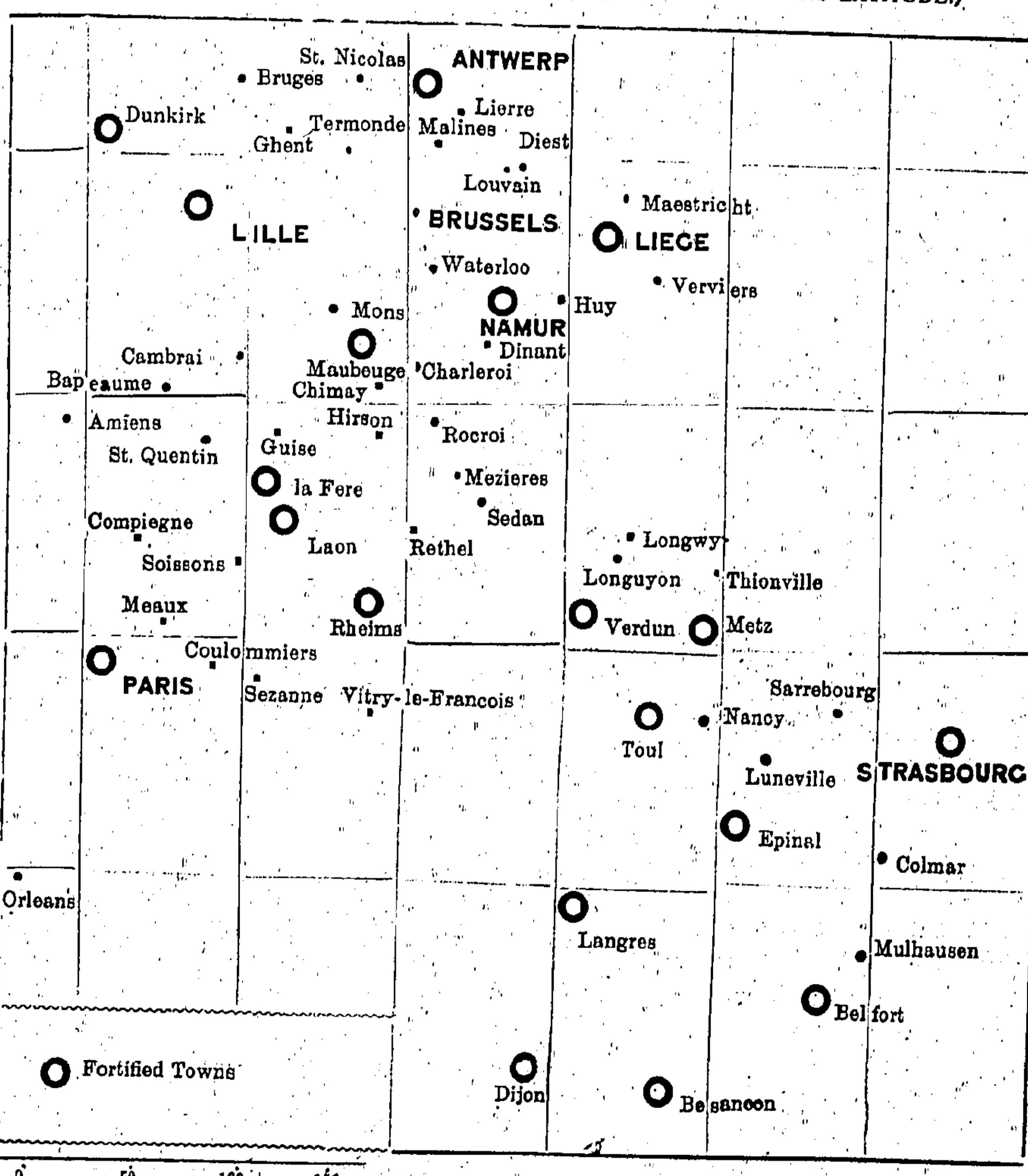
September 13.—Announced that Allies' victory becoming more and more complete everywhere.

THE WAR.

Plan of the Great Battlefield, Showing

Fortified Towns, etc.

(CROSS LINES WITHIN THE PLAN ARE THOSE OF LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE.)



The above is a plan showing the area most affected in the present hostilities between the British, French and Belgian troops and the German forces. Latest advices are to the effect that the Germans have begun a general retreat all along the line and are being rapidly pursued by the allies, and that the Belgians have cut the German Army in two between Louvain and Brussels.

Commercial

tion of the German State be affected?

The answer was, Add together the numerals forming the year 1849. These total ... 22

Which, added to ... 1849

gives ... 1871

In which year he himself was proclaimed first German Emperor at Versailles.

He then asked, How long shall I enjoy this distinction? The answer was the same as before. The addition of 17 gives ... 17

to which add the year ... 1871

gives ... 1888

The Emperor William I. died in the year 1888.

The final question was, "When will the German Empire attain to the zenith of its power? The answer was again the same, the addition of 1888 giving 25

adding the year ... 1888

which brings us to the year ... 1913

PUBLIC COMPANIES

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION. In the matter of the Companies Ordinance 1911 and

In the matter of the Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition was on the 20th day of August, 1914, presented to the Supreme Court of Hongkong by the above named Company to confirm an alteration of the said Company's objects proposed to be effected by a Special Resolution of the Company unanimously passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company held on the 4th day of June 1914 and subsequently unanimously confirmed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company held on the 30th day of June 1914 and which Resolution runs as follows:

"That the provisions of the Company's Memorandum of Association with respect to its objects be altered so as to read as in the Print signed by the Chairman of the Meeting for the purposes of identification."

And notice is further given that the said Petition is directed to be heard before His Honour Mr. Henry Hesse Johnston Gomperz Acting Chief Justice of the said Court on Wednesday the 21st day of October 1914 at 10.30 o'clock in the forenoon and any person interested in the said Company whether as Creditor or holder or otherwise desirous to oppose the making of an order for the confirmation of the said alteration under the above Ordinance should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for the purpose and a copy of the said Petition will be furnished to any such person requiring the same by the undersigned Company's Solicitors on payment of the required charge for the same."

Dated the 21st day of August, 1914.

DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARSTON, 1, Des Voeux Road, Central, Hongkong.

Solicitors for the Company.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Offices, on Saturday the 26th of September, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1914.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 12th to the 26th of September, both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 5th September, 1914.

REGINALD DENNIS, Deceased.

CREDITORS against the above Estate are notified to send in their claims to the undersigned not later than the 30th inst., after which date they will not be recognised.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 8th September, 1914.

NOTICE.

KOWLOON BRITISH SCHOOL AND VICTORIA BRITISH SCHOOL will re-open on Wednesday, September 16th.

By Order of the Court of Directors.

A. G. STEPHEN, Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong 24th August, 1914.

NOTICE.

THE COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES has the pleasure to inform the public that during the present hostilities in Europe, their Mail Steamers will not call at Hongkong, Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama, the last port of call being Haiphong, until further notice.

By Order of the Court of Directors.

A. G. STEPHEN,

Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong 24th August, 1914.

NOTICE.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE cannot be beaten if equalled. Cor Bread, Cakes, Confectionery and meals with Wines & Liquors

Cambridge, 10 p.m., July 31, 1914.

General brokers & Des Voeux Road Central, Tel. address received.

The Telegraph does not hold itself responsible for any of the above quotations.

NOTICES

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office—46, Wall Street, New York.
London Office—14, Bishopsgate, E.C.

NOTICE OF EXTRAORDINARY MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on Saturday, the 19th day of September, 1914, at Noon, when the subjoined resolution, which was passed at the Extraordinary Meeting of the Shareholders in this Corporation held on the 22nd day of August, 1914, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution:

That the Deed of Settlement of the Company be altered in manner following:

(a) That the following words be struck out of lines two and three of Article 56, namely, the words "for not exceeding fifteen days before and seven days after every ordinary Meeting" and that the following words be adopted and substituted therefor, namely: "during such time as the Court thinks fit; not exceeding in the whole thirty days in each year."

(b) That the following words be struck out of the last line of Article 56, namely, "after the Meeting" and that the following words be adopted and substituted therefor, namely, "after the re-opening of the Register."

(c) That Articles 76, 77 and 78 be cancelled.

(d) That the following Articles be adopted and substituted for Articles 76, 77 and 78, namely

ARTICLE 76.—"General Meetings shall be held once in every year, at such time and place in the Colony as may be prescribed by the Company in General Meeting and if no such time or place is prescribed, then at such time and place as may be determined by the Court, and unless and until otherwise prescribed or determined as aforesaid a General Meeting shall be held in the month of February in every year."

ARTICLE 77.—"The General Meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called Ordinary Meetings."

ARTICLE 78.—"All other General Meetings shall be called Extraordinary Meetings."

(e) That Article 90 be altered by inserting and adopting after the word "holding" in line five thereof the words "or representing by proxy" and by striking out at the end of the said Article the words "present in person."

(f) That the following words be added to Article 94:—"The Court may from time to time pay to the Shareholders such interim dividends as appear to be justified by the position of the Company."

(g) That the following words be struck out of the first three and a half lines of Article 174, namely, the words "Half-year ending the 30th June and the 31st December, shall make a general Half-Yearly," and that the following words be adopted and substituted therefor:—"Year ending the 31st day of December shall make a General."

(h) That the word "Half" be struck out of the 18th line of Article 174 and also out of the 6th line of Article 175.

(i) That the word "twice" and the words "the 30th day of June and" be struck out of lines 4 and 5 of Article 176 and that the word "once" be adopted and substituted for the word "twice" in the fourth line thereof.

(j) That the words "or the Ordinary Half-Yearly" and the words "as the case may be" be struck out of lines 10 and 11 of Article 177.

By Order of the Court of

Directors.

A. G. STEPHEN,

Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1914.

BANKS

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office—46, Wall Street, New York.
London Office—14, Bishopsgate, E.C.

NOTICE OF EXTRAORDINARY MEETING.

BRANCHES:

Branches: Calcutta Manila Mexico Panama
Cebu Manila
Gulf of Siam
Hongkong Shanghai
Hawick Yokohama
Capital and Surplus: Gold \$10,000,000
Silver \$18,000,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS open on the usual terms.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED, fixed for one year at 4% per annum, or for shorter periods, at rates which may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DOCUMENTS granted on demand.

THE BANK'S CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT are available all over the World.

COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT issued.

PURCHASE and SALE of Stocks and Shares effected.

TRAVELLERS CHECKS sold and cashed.

GEORGE HOGG,
Manager.

Queen's Road, Hongkong

Hongkong, 1st Nov. 1912

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS:

Sterling £1,500,000 at 2%

= \$15,000,000

Silver \$18,000,000

\$35,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Chairman.

W. L. Fattenden, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

S. H. Dodwell, Esq.

G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.

C. S. Gubbay, Esq.

P. H. Holvoet, Esq.

J. A. Plummer, Esq.

Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

CHIEF MANAGER:

Hongkong—N. J. Stabb

ACTING MANAGER:

Shanghai—J. D. Smart

London Bankers—London

County and Westminster Limited.

EXCHANGE

Selling: 1/9 1/16

Demand Germany: 1/10 1/16

T/T France: 1/10 1/16

On Haiphong: 1/10 1/16

On Saigon: 1/10 1/16

On Bangkok: 1/10 1/16

Buying: 1/10 1/16

4 m/s. L/C: 1/10 1/16

4 m/s. D/P: 1/10 1/16

6 m/s. L/C: 1/11 1/16

T/T Singapore: 1/10 1/16

T/T Japan: 1/10 1/16

T/T India: 1/10 1/16

Demand India: 1/10 1/16

T/T Bombay: 1/10 1/16

Demand Calcutta: 1/10 1/16

4 m/s. Francs: 1/10 1/16

Gold Leaf per tael: \$56.80

Sovereign: 10.85 Nom

Bar Silver ready: 24%

forward: Bank of England rate

Opium Quotations: July 17

Malwa, New: \$8.00 per lb.

Malwa, Old: \$8.00

Patna, New: \$9.325 per cwt

Patna, Old: \$9.100

Bonares, New: \$9.050

Bonares, Old: \$8.825

STOCKS

PAID UP VALUE: BANKS: CLOSING QUOTATION

Hongkong & S'hai \$125 \$852 Nominal

£2 & 5/- b. at x 1/11 1/16

equal to \$23.29 for 1/4

year ending 31/1

RAWANG COAL.

The first annual general meeting of the shareholders in the Malayan Collieries, Ltd., was held on the 22nd ult. at the registered office of the Company, Lake View Buildings, Kuala Lumpur, Mr. J. A. Russell (the Chairman) presiding. The Chairman in the course of his speech said:—From the Directors and the mine manager's Reports before you, we will have learned briefly what we have done up to the 30th June, and the position of the mine at that date, and I should like now, after this further six months, emphatically to confirm what I said at the Statutory Meeting of this Company; that is, that everything that has so far transpired in the development of your property has but tended to confirm the statements made in the prospectus. The prospectus was at the time described, perhaps cynically so, as "an extremely glowing one"; the year's working has proved the potentialities and prospects of what is popularly known as the Rawang Coalfields to be equally "glowing." Our coal in fact is all that was claimed for it, while the Main Seam, which is the seam we are now developing, would, so far as we have opened it up, appear to be with regard to freedom from shale bands even better than was anticipated. The coal is perhaps harder in texture than was thought, but despite this extra hardness it is not believed that the working costs per ton as estimated in the prospectus will be exceeded. We are ourselves already in a position to turn out a certain amount of coal, and have had numbers of inquiries for consignments of it, we presume for trial, from the local shipping interests, engineering firms, mines and others; but until the Railway is through we can supply nothing. We are, however, using our coal for our own plant and with great success. The Chinese engine-drivers upon the Coalfield, who have previously worked on mines using Indian fuel, tell us, that they can obtain from our Rawang coal more satisfactory results than they could formerly get from Indian stuff, and this I tell you for what it is worth. We wish, however, to be perfectly frank with our shareholders, and I must also warn you that on certain points, such for instance as the coal's storage qualities, we have not yet had sufficient experience to guide us in arriving at a definite conclusion; but I can and do say that indications on all those points are on the whole favourable, and that none of them are of sufficient importance to outweigh the many good qualities of the fuel. The majority of our permanent plant has now arrived, or should be arriving in a day or two at Port Swettenham. That which has already arrived is in the process of being carted from Rawang to the Coalfield, where foundations to receive it are in the course of construction.

With regard to the system of working I should like to assure you that your Directors have gone very thoroughly into the question and have only adopted the system which they have done after full consideration of many other methods. The Government have promised that their Railway Line shall be ready for the transportation of our coal by the end of this year. There is at present pending between the Government and ourselves a question as to who shall pay for the cost of the marshalling sidings; but the Chief Secretary has verbally assured us that any delay in coming to a decision upon this matter will not affect the actual time of completion. We shall require for use on the mine a considerable number of bricks, and having very excellent clay and abundant fuel we have found it cheaper to erect a kiln and make our own bricks than to purchase these bricks in Kuala Lumpur and cart them to the Coalfield. The Acting Chief Resident Engineer for Construction has informed us that our bricks are of good quality, and we can deliver them on the line, he is prepared to take a considerable number from us, while when the line is open we hope to place them on the Kuala Lumpur market. By carefully arranging our finances I am now able to announce to you at this meeting that we shall be prepared

SERIOUS RISING IN CHEKIANG:

SUN YAT-SEN'S BANNER.

7,000 Men in Arms.

Wenhow, Sept. 2. There have been reports for many days of a serious rising in the Magistracy of Hsienchuen, in the Taichow prefecture, but it was only yesterday that reliable information came to hand from the district, which lies four days' journey north of Wenhow.

On the 7th and 8th of last month, at the instigation of a robber chief, named Tsui, a band, or rather an army of 7,000 men assembled, and raised the revolutionary banner in the name of Sun Yat-sen. They were able to present a formidable front as they had 300 breech-loaders and 3,000 muzzle-loading guns.

A military force was sent out against them, but suffered defeat: a general, two captains, a minor military official and eighty soldiers being killed.

Encouraged by their success, they marched on the city of Hsienchuen. The defensive forces only numbered 100 soldiers and 400 of the train-bands. For two days and nights the revolutionary bandit force endeavoured to take the city, but were repulsed. They then scattered, many returning to their farms, and the robber element splitting up in marauding bands.

Some of these latter have made excursions into the Wenhow Prefecture, and have levied toll in cash and food upon many villages and towns. The atrocities perpetrated in some instances are beyond description. An appeal was sent for aid from Wenhow, and a body of troops has been despatched to the district of Inner Sichuan; the latest news being that the Hsienchuen men have been driven back, but that they are taking revenge upon all Wenhowese living in the Hsienchuen country.

It is believed that the name of Sun Yat-sen was used only to cover the movements and actions of the robber class, which are a constant menace to the peace of the district.

Rain, the War and Trade. The much longed for rain has come at last. During the last twenty-four hours over four inches of rain have fallen. During the whole of August, the total rainfall was only a little over two inches. The people are rejoicing: for they now hope that a moderate crop of rice will result. Prior to the rain, rice had considerably increased in price, and potatoes had doubled in cost.

War news is eagerly read by the people, the three local Chinese newspapers daily supplying fairly accurate reports, as far as they can be obtained. The only scare news they have published thus far is that over 1,000 Chinese are returning from England on account of the war.

Trade, in common with other places, is still suffering. The Customs revenue of Wenhow for the month will probably not exceed the salaries of the staff!—*N. C. Daily News.*

to receive the call in two instalments of fifty cents each: the first instalment to be paid on or before the 10th September, and the second on or before the 10th November. Shareholders' Certificates will not be endorsed as having had the call paid until both instalments have been paid in full, and I would earnestly ask such shareholders as can do so to pay the whole of their call straightaway. But in justice to those shareholders who do pay, the Company cannot afford to be lenient to those who don't, and I must therefore also warn you that if by the dates I have mentioned the instalments of call upon any shares remain unpaid, steps will be taken under sections 21 and 22 of the Company's Articles of Association to forfeit such shares.

SILIMPON COAL.
BUNKERS

can be supplied at cheap rate.

SANDAKAN & SEBATTIK (British North Borneo). At these ports steamers calling for bunker coal exclusively are exempt from all shipping, dues and charges.

A'BUNE'

POST OFFICE.

Ships' Letter Boxes.

1. It is hereby notified that during the continuance of the War all outgoing correspondence must be posted at the General Post Office or at any of its Branch Offices.

2. Ships' Officers are strictly forbidden to receive on board their vessels any correspondence from the Public.

3. Shipmasters are not allowed to place or expose on board their vessels letter boxes for the purpose of collecting correspondence; all such boxes found exposed on board their vessels will be removed and returned to the General Post Office.

4. Shipping Companies must not receive from the Public for inclusion in their ships' Papers any bona fide consignment letters which should be left open for inspection when required.

5. Shipping Companies should state in their notifications to the Post Office the exact hour of departure of their vessels in order that the public may have every facility for posting at the General Post Office.

6. Shipping Companies and Ships' Officers must send to the Post Office ALL correspondence except bona fide consignment letters posted in the Ships' Letter Boxes or received by Ships' Officers.

or received by Ships' Officers.

from which they sailed, or anywhere en route to Hongkong.

7. The above regulations will not affect the licensed, private letter boxes carried between Hongkong & Canton by the vessels belonging to or managed by the Hongkong Canton & Macao Steamboat Company.

War risks are not covered by postal registration or insurance.

The Parcel Post service to Egypt and countries beyond is for the present suspended.

MAILS CLOSE TO-MORROW.

Holbow, Pakhoi & Haiphong — Per KAIKONG, 16th Sept., 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow — Per HAI-MUN, 16th Sept., 9 a.m.

Sandakan — Per MAUSANG, 16th Sept., 11 a.m.

Saigon — Per TUNGSHING, 16th Inst., noon.

Swatow — Per HAIMUN, 16th Sept., noon.

Formosa via Keelung, Shang-

hai, North China, Japan, Nagasaki, Victoria & Tacoma

(Europe via Siberia) — Per MEXICO M., 16th Sept., 2 p.m.

(To make connection with the Tien-

Pukow Railway closing at Shanghai P.R.C. at 11.30 a.m. on Monday the 21st Inst.)

Batavia, Samarang & Sourabaya — Per TJBODAS, 16th Inst., 2 p.m.

(To make connection with the Tien-

Pukow Railway closing at Shanghai P.R.C. at 11.30 a.m. on Monday the 21st Inst.)

Shanghai & N. China — Per NINGPO, 17th Sept., 5 p.m.

(To make connection with the Tien-

Pukow Railway closing at Shanghai P.R.C. at 11.30 a.m. on Monday the 21st Inst.)

Hokkaido — Per HANOL, 18th Inst., 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow — Per HAI-MUN, 18th Sept., 10 a.m.

(To make connection with the Tien-

Pukow Railway closing at Shanghai P.R.C. at 11.30 a.m. on Monday the 21st Inst.)

Amoy — Per TAISANG, 19th Inst., 9 a.m.

Japan via Yokohama — Per KUMSANG, 19th Inst., 1 p.m.

Straits & Indies — Per CALCUTTA — Per PHILIPPIINE Is., 19th Inst., 1 p.m.

Philippines Is. — Per YUENSANG, 19th Inst., 1 p.m.

Wei-hai-wei & Tientsin — Per KUEI-CHOW, 19th Sept., 3 a.m.

(To make connection with the Tien-

Pukow Railway closing at Shanghai P.R.C. at 11.30 a.m. on Thursday, the 24th September.)

Shanghai & N. China (Europe via Siberia) — Per LIANGCHOW, 19th Inst., 4 p.m.

(To make connection with the Tien-

Pukow Railway closing at Shanghai P.R.C. at 11.30 a.m. on Thursday, the 24th September.)

TUESDAY, 22nd Sept.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow — HAITAN, 22nd Inst., 10 a.m.

Austria — Philippsburg, Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand via Port Darwin — Per TAIYUAN, 22nd Sept., 11 a.m.

Philippines Is. — Per TEAN, 22nd Sept., 3 p.m.

Siberian Mail — Formosa via Keelung

Shanghai, North China, Japan via Moji, Victoria B.C. & Seattle (Europe via Siberia) — Per AWA MARU, 22nd Inst., 3 p.m.

(To make connection with the Tien-

Pukow Railway closing at Shanghai P.R.C. at 11.30 a.m. on Thursday, the 24th September.)

Wednesday, 23rd Sept.

Straits & Ceylon — Per KASHIMA M., 23rd Sept., 9 a.m.

Austria — Philippsburg, Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand via Port Darwin — Per TAIYUAN, 23rd Sept., 11 a.m.

Philippines Is. — Per TEAN, 22nd Sept., 3 p.m.

Siberian Mail — Formosa via Keelung

Shanghai, North China, Japan via Moji, Victoria B.C. & Seattle (Europe via Siberia) — Per AWA MARU, 22nd Inst., 3 p.m.

(To make connection with the Tien-

Pukow Railway closing at Shanghai P.R.C. at 11.30 a.m. on Thursday, the 24th September.)

WEDNESDAY, 24th Sept.

Straits & Ceylon — Per KASHIMA M., 23rd Sept., 9 a.m.

Austria — Philippsburg, Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand via Port Darwin — Per TAIYUAN, 23rd Sept., 11 a.m.

Philippines Is. — Per TEAN, 23rd Sept., 3 p.m.

Siberian Mail — Formosa via Keelung

Shanghai, North China, Japan via Moji, Victoria B.C. & Seattle (Europe via Siberia) — Per AWA MARU, 23rd Inst., 3 p.m.

(To make connection with the Tien-

Pukow Railway closing at Shanghai P.R.C. at 11.30 a.m. on Thursday, the 24th September.)

THURSDAY, 25th Sept.

Straits & Ceylon — Per KASHIMA M., 24th Sept., 9 a.m.

Austria — Philippsburg, Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand via Port Darwin — Per TAIYUAN, 24th Sept., 11 a.m.

Philippines Is. — Per TEAN, 24th Sept., 3 p.m.

Siberian Mail — Formosa via Keelung

Shanghai, North China, Japan via Moji, Victoria B.C. & Seattle (Europe via Siberia) — Per AWA MARU, 24th Inst., 3 p.m.

(To make connection with the Tien-

Pukow Railway closing at Shanghai P.R.C. at 11.30 a.m. on Thursday, the 24th September.)

FRIDAY, 26th Sept.

Straits & Ceylon — Per KASHIMA M., 25th Sept., 9 a.m.

Austria — Philippsburg, Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand via Port Darwin — Per TAIYUAN, 25th Sept., 11 a.m.

Philippines Is. — Per TEAN, 25th Sept., 3 p.m.

Siberian Mail — Formosa via Keelung

Shanghai, North China, Japan via Moji, Victoria B.C. & Seattle (Europe via Siberia) — Per AWA MARU, 25th Inst., 3 p.m.

(To make connection with the Tien-

Pukow Railway closing at Shanghai P.R.C. at 11.30 a.m. on Thursday, the 24th September.)

SATURDAY, 27th Sept.

Straits & Ceylon — Per KASHIMA M., 26th Sept., 9 a.m.

Austria — Philippsburg, Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand via Port Darwin — Per TAIYUAN, 26th Sept., 11 a.m.

Philippines Is. — Per TEAN, 26th Sept., 3 p.m.

Siberian Mail — Formosa via Keelung

Shanghai, North China, Japan via Moji, Victoria B.C. & Seattle (Europe via Siberia) — Per AWA MARU, 26th Inst., 3 p.m.

(To make connection with the Tien-

Pukow Railway closing at Shanghai P.R.C. at 11.30 a.m. on Thursday, the 24th September.)

SUNDAY, 28th Sept.

Straits & Ceylon — Per KASHIMA M., 27th Sept., 9 a.m.

Austria — Philippsburg, Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand via Port Darwin — Per TAIYUAN, 27th Sept., 11 a.m.

Philippines Is. — Per TEAN, 27th Sept., 3 p.m.

Siberian Mail — Formosa via Keelung

Shanghai, North China, Japan via Moji, Victoria B.C. & Seattle (Europe via Siberia) — Per AWA MARU, 27th Inst., 3 p.m.

(To make connection with the Tien-

Pukow Railway closing at Shanghai P.R.C. at 11.30 a.m. on Thursday, the 24th September.)

MONDAY, 29th Sept.

Straits & Ceylon — Per KASHIMA M., 28th Sept., 9 a.m.

Austria — Philippsburg, Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand via Port Darwin — Per TAIYUAN, 28th Sept., 11 a.m.

Philippines Is. — Per TEAN, 28th Sept., 3 p.m.

Siberian Mail — Formosa via Keelung